

THREE CRUISER BILL IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

'Big Navy' Group So Pleased They Drop Ten Cruiser Plan Temporarily

COST OF NEW SHIPS \$16,000,000 EACH

Ends Long Controversy Between Mr. Coolidge and Senate Naval Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 2.—Signing today by the President of the Navy Appropriation Bill, which includes the three additional cruisers which were opposed by him, with other legislation intended to strengthen the navy is regarded with such satisfaction by the "big navy" group in Congress that they have for the time being dropped the 10 cruiser authorization plan formulated early in the session by the House Naval Affairs Committee and approved by the President.

In the interests of naval expansion, provisions have been put through preserving the authorization of the eight cruisers of the 1924 program, slightly increasing the navy personnel, ordering the construction of rigid aircraft, granting funds for the modernization of several dreadnoughts and increasing the appropriations for two airplane carriers, costing \$40,000,000 each—the most expensive of all naval armament.

Mr. Coolidge Protested
Much of this program was put through over the protest and against the express wishes of President Coolidge. The executive was opposed to continuing the authorization of the eight cruisers of the 1924 program and at first was successful in keeping the House from inserting an appropriation in the naval supply bill. The Senate demanded the ships, however, and the House reversed itself by a considerable majority under the leadership of Republican floor leaders, particularly Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio speaker.

The legislation on cruisers at this session gives the navy two cruisers in the procedure of construction, three to be laid down this year, and the remaining three over which the controversy with the President took place, ordered by means of small individual appropriations of \$16,000,000. These three cruisers, the \$16,000,000 super-cruiser type. They cost, when completed approximately \$18,000,000 each. They mount heavy gun batteries and have great speed. It is claimed by naval officials that the United States navy is not adequately equipped within the provisions of the Washington naval disarmament treaty.

Long-Contested
When the contest between congressional naval leaders and the President developed early in the session over the additional cruisers, the cruiser authorization idea was proposed by Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. It was accepted by the President as a satisfactory compromise. A bill was drawn without appropriating funds or fixing a date for their construction.

'Big Navy' Advocates refused, however, to give up their endeavors to obtain the three remaining cruisers of the 1924 program. Although defeated in the House they won a striking victory in the Senate, with the result that the House receded from its first position and funds for the ships was included in the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Equally successful on other and minor items of their program, authorization of ships, addition of dirigible, increasing personnel of the navy, larger appropriation for plane carriers and several submarines determined naval chiefs to drop the 10 cruiser authorization measure. The bill has been pigeonholed in the navy committee and will remain there until next session, when it will be considered with other plans.

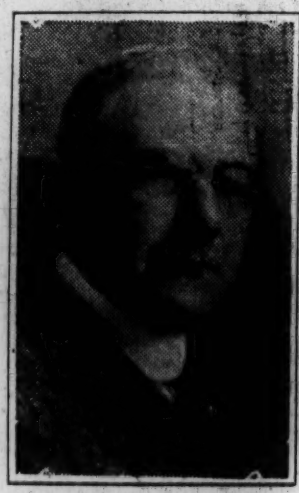
DEBATE RUMORS BEING REFUTED

Refutation of a rumor about the coming Borah-Butler Debate was made today in a statement issued by R. M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club, Inc., Boston, who said:

"In the matter of the Roosevelt Club-Borah-Butler Debate, it is some day that the \$1000 story is without foundation, letter and spirit. This story is being spread, never mind by whom, in a spirit of mistaken loyalty to the Republican Party, in the hope of discrediting Borah and the Symphony Hall meeting.

"Why? The club says prohibition is the first issue of the hour, whether, the country should be effectively dried up or made legally wet. The party says it is no issue. The \$1000 story is without foundation, letter and spirit.

Speakers at Dallas Convention



RANDALL J. CONDON
President of the National Education Association, N. E. A.



MISS ANNIE C. WOODWARD
President of the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers.

Valuation Basis for Rates Is Utilities' Real Problem

Whether on Present Book Value of Plants or on Replacement, Court May Decide

Beyond the immediate questions of whether Massachusetts public utilities do or do not voluntarily reduce rates, as requested by Governor Fuller, and of whether the Legislature does or does not give the Public Utilities Commission power to initiate rate cases, the issue upon which depends the permanent nature of utility rates in the State is considered to be one which probably will go to the United States Supreme Court. This question at the root of the matter is: "What is the standard of valuation upon which public utility companies should be entitled to earn a return?"

As an indication of the significance of the answer finally given to this question, a study of returns made to the Department of Public Utilities for 1925 shows that the companies of electricity in 30 cities of Massachusetts would pay \$3,000,000 a year more in rates and charges calculated upon book value of plants than upon replacement cost.

Protecting Ratio of Earnings
This is the significance of the reference to "replacement cost," "book value" and "reproduction cost," which crop out now and then in discussions of public utilities and the rate question by Governor Fuller, Henry J. Shattuck, Representative, the Public Utilities Commission and representatives of the gas and electric companies.

It is the significance of the frequently heard reports that some companies intend, if pressed for rate reductions, to appeal to the United States Supreme Court for protection of their present rates, based on a rate of return, which, if necessary, the Worcester Electric Light Company is laying a possible foundation in its defense to a rate action now pending before the State Public Utilities Commission.

The change of rate base which it is expected the companies may ask is a change from the so-called Massachusetts theory of valuation, based on outstanding capital stock and premiums, to what is known as the United States Supreme Court theory of valuation, a composite of book cost and reproduction cost.

The practice of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, first set

forth in the opinion of the old Public Service Commission in the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway case of 1914, has been to allow rates calculated to yield a fair return, usually 7 or 8 per cent, on the amount of money actually paid into the company by the shareholders; that is, the par value of the stock plus the premiums paid for it.

At the time of its adoption this was thought a liberal rule to the companies and investors, for in other states the capitalization value was generally rejected as being too much subject to inflation or "watering." Under the well-established supervision.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

SHANTUNG ARMY IN WAR THEATER

Troops of Sufficient Volume, It Is Believed, to Stop Cantonese Advance

SHANGHAI, March 2 (AP)—The movement of Shantungese troops into the war theater south of here was believed by competent foreign authorities today to have reached a volume sufficient to stop the Cantonese advances on Shanghai, so far as actual fighting is concerned. However, the question has arisen as to whether the defenders will be able to withstand the tactics of the southern forces, which hitherto has been uniformly successful.

The utter collapse of the once mighty forces of Marshal Sun Chuanfang, who until 10 days ago was the chief defender of Shanghai, has been brought about principally by the "boring from within" on the part of the Cantonese.

The series of defections and betrayals whereby Marshal Sun's generals aided the Nationalists in the destruction of his domain has culminated in so many withdrawals that he has been eliminated as a military factor.

Sun's Forces Withdrawn
Other generals have followed the step taken by General Meng Chaoyun, one of Sun's leading commanders, who yesterday refused to fight along with the Shantung Army. Meng and his staff deserted Sun.

The result of this was the announcement today that all of Marshal Sun's forces were being withdrawn from the front of Sungkiang, 25 miles south of here, leaving the army of Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, Shantung commander, alone to bar the Cantonese advance toward Shanghai.

An unconfirmed report received here from Nanking, the provincial capital from where the military operations are being directed, said General Sun had telegraphed his resignation as a vice-commander of the Ankuochun (allied Northern armies) to Marshal Chang Tso-li, Northern generalissimo.

Northern leaders maintained, however, that the replacement of Shantungese troops for those of Marshal Sun was being made under an agreement.

Many of Sun's troops are retiring from Sungkiang practically leaderless and broken in morale, but it is not believed they will be a menace to Shanghai, since the Shantungese are rapidly moving toward the front and have appeared in sufficient force here to avert trouble in the vicinity of the foreign settlements.

May Strike for Seachow
Foreign troops here now total 12,000, exclusive of the crews of nearly 30 warships. These are believed to be strong enough to prevent incursion of the foreign armies.

EDUCATORS CALL FOR REVISION OF CURRICULUM

Proves Outstanding Issue at Dallas Sessions of Department of Superintendence

By MARJORIE SHULER

DALLAS, Tex., March 2.—Is the purpose of American schools to train intellectuals or to educate the people? Should they teach a general, set group of studies or should the lessons be built out of day-to-day experiences? These are the outstanding questions which the 10,000 educators gathered here for the annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association are asking themselves.

Other problems of importance to education are engaging the attention of the delegates, but no close observer of the 300 meetings of the department and its affiliated organizations this week could fail to note that it is the speakers on the subject of the curriculum who are attracting the most notice and provoking the keenest debates.

Curriculum revision has been looming more and more importantly in the discussions at the educational conventions and the fifth Year Book of the organization has been devoted to a study of the major problems involved in the junior high school curriculum, while the National Society for the Study of Education has taken curriculum revision for its project of the year.

Materials of Instruction
The two reports are in circulation among the delegates and are being discussed on many programs. There is a wide diversity of opinion between the extremes on the one side that it is the textbook which is of paramount importance, and on the other that it is the child to whom the text should be adapted.

There is still another agency in the field, the national committee of school, labor and business men appointed by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, to deal with the materials of instruction.

This committee, according to Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, "believes that the present-day curriculum has been patched and extended and contracted and passed upon by all kinds of authorities and it does not intend to make any new pronouncements of its own. It intends to bring to the schools new, interesting, well-formulated material which the schools can use, and to show that the reconstruction must be undertaken by the schools and not by any one person or group of persons."

Understanding the Social Order
The understanding of the social order should be the central and all-embracing theme of the curriculum, the junior high school, said Mr. Judd. "Language and numbers should be taught as human inventions and natural science should be shown as mankind's conquest of nature."

"Boys and girls are at stake in all these matters," contended Jesse H. Newlon of Denver, Colo. He pointed to the conflict between the reactionary and the liberal within the senior high school and between the faculties of senior and junior high schools and said that "the most important problems of articulation are in the professional training of senior high school teachers and archaic college entrance requirements."

"The curriculum does not prepare for thinking or human happiness," said Harold Rugg of the Lincoln School, New York City, one of the leading advocates of curriculum revision.

"Craftsmanship has disappeared in the United States and people work for wages," said Rugg. "We are standardizing thinking and doing. We have time-saving efficiency and pile up dollars but we are missing the capacity to do things well. We are speeding up the rhythm of living and stamping upon independent thinking."

While a crowded auditorium of teachers, principals, and superintendents listened, Mr. Rugg read poems written by children in his school under teaching with freedom of choice. There is a growing desire among the educators to protect particularly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Skates Displace Cars on Princeton Campus

By the Associated Press

Princeton, N. J.
ROLLER skates may take the place of automobiles, banned by the trustees, as a means of transportation for Princeton undergraduates. Several upper class clubs and on campus walks, skating blithely along.

"My Gauss is cooked," read a placard on one skater referring to the part played by Dean Christian M. Gauss in passing the rule barring automobiles. "They haven't stopped this yet," said another placard.

POLICE OF STATE DISCUSS SAFETY IN CITY TRAFFIC

Taxi Driver Praised for Care—Left-Hand Drive for Teams Urged

Police officers from various parts of the State gathered in Boston today to consider means of increasing the safety of the highways of the Commonwealth both as a protection to those who walk and to those who ride.

The conference opened at the new Berkeley Street headquarters of the Boston Police Department under the auspices of the Massachusetts Safety Council, with approximately 50 officers present. Robert J. Clair, safety engineer of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, spoke highly of the competence and care of commercial drivers.

Lewis E. MacBrayne, general manager of the council, presided and short talks were also made by Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, and Edward A. Sullivan, instructor in public speaking in the Cambridge schools.

Pointing out that there are a number of factors which make it easy to talk with commercial drivers, Mr. Clair, who was formerly with the Checker Taxi Company, said that the public has built up a wrong impression of taxidrivers who, he said, in Boston are of the highest type.

Their Job to Be Careful
Day in and day out these men are at the wheel for 10 to 15 hours seven days a week. Mr. Clair told the police they know about safety and its advantages, he continued, even more than the average car-owner. They are intelligent and use responsibility in driving because they are paid for it.

He advocated safety talks in the schools, before Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and other civic organizations where the most good can be done. He cited an instance of a firm in metropolitan Boston with 35 trucks running up 120,000 miles in six months with only one slight mishap with property damage of \$35.

Right-Hand Drive for Teams
Mr. Clair also touched on the hundreds and thousands of teams operated in the city, pointing out that so much stress is laid upon safety with automobiles that this mode of travel is being neglected.

Four-fifths of these vehicles are driven from the right-hand side. This method must stop, he said, for it is a dangerous one. At the forthcoming automobile show, March 5, all models will be left-hand driven. The Automobile being the last to change from right-hand drive, he said, and it is time that horse-drawn vehicles made the same change.

Mr. Crowley, in opening the conference, said that much credit is due the Police Department for its work in increasing the safety of the highways, especially to the children, and said that "an enormous value is added to every Police Department in having an officer available at all times for traffic and safety talks."

Congressional Medals for Polar Fliers



Commander Richard E. Byrd (Left) and Pilot Floyd Bennett (Right), Winning the Congressional Medal of Honor Recently Presented to Them by President Coolidge as Recognition for Their Conquest of the North Pole. The Medals Are Suspended From a White Ribbon Worn Around the Collar.

FARM AID SEEN IN DRIFT TO CITY

Relief From Crop Surpluses Is Vital Need, Economist Tells Business Men

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2 (Special)—The steady drift of rural population to cities was seen as an economic benefit and a means of relief to overproduction on the farm in a statement by Dr. F. D. Graham, professor of economics, Princeton University.

Dr. Graham is economic adviser to the National Business Men's Commission appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce to make a study of the farm situation. The commission closed a two-day session here, after hearing views of representative farmers and business men and will go to Dallas, Memphis, and Atlanta for further hearings.

"The bright spot in agriculture now is the migration from farm to city," said Dr. Graham. "This migration will lead to an increase in the price of farm products and cause a demand for farm surpluses. Why try to keep the youth on the farm? Let him go to the city and become a consumer of excess farm products. When overproduction ceases better farm prices will prevail. It is foolish to think of opening more farm lands. We have all the land under cultivation now that is needed."

Members of the Business Men's Commission, which is at the end of its study and will make recommendations as to needed farm legislation are: Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; John G. Tonsdale, St. Louis banker; John Stuart, Chicago manufacturer; Arthur R. Rogers, Minneapolis lumberman.

Testimony of farmers and business men before the commission is confidential. Mr. Nagel stated here, however, that information obtained to date had shown the necessity of recommending legislation providing two things: more facilities for education with respect to farming, and more encouragement of diversified agriculture.

Mr. Nagel expressed the opinion that the "great majority of farmers display the old American idea of self-reliance and feel their economic salvation is in their own hands rather than in legislation."

FARM DEPARTMENT TO BE REORGANIZED

Rhode Island Measure Before State Legislature

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (Special)—Simultaneously with the announcement that a bill to reorganize the Rhode Island agricultural department will be introduced in the Legislature today, came the statement that the Rhode Island Council of Agriculture has endorsed C. Palmer Chapman of Westerly for the post of commissioner of agriculture.

Reorganization was advocated by Attorney-General Charles P. Sisson after an investigation of the present department of agriculture of the State, acting at the instance of the Council of Agriculture, which is made up of representatives from the various agricultural, orcharding, dairying and husbandry organizations.

Mr. Chapman has for eight years been master of the State Grange and has been an active participant or leader in movements to promote agriculturists' interests.

Under the new bill a council of 12 members would be created to act in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of agriculture and to coordinate the interests of the various bureaus identified with that department.

BYRD TRANSATLANTIC ATTEMPT WILL HAVE WANAMAKER BACKING

New York-to-Paris Flight Project Is to Be Financed by Philadelphia Merchant

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Rodman Wanamaker, New York and Philadelphia merchant, will finance Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd's New York-to-Paris flight next June, the New York Evening Post says.

He will be the sole sponsor for the \$600,000 trans-Atlantic hop, which probably will cost \$150,000. When the American birdman made his flight over the North Pole and back, a group of financiers, including Edsel Ford, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Vincent Astor joined with Mr. Wanamaker in financing the project.

Commander Byrd will attempt the flight for the Raymond Orteig purse of \$25,000 in a specially built Fokker monoplane, an improvement on the "Josephine Ford," in which he flew over the North Pole. The airplane is now being constructed in the Petterich (N. J.) plant, and is expected to be ready for its first test flight about May 1.

It is planned to complete details of the hop this week. Commander Byrd, Floyd Bennett, his pilot on the Polar flight, and G. O. Noville, fuel engineer, will establish headquarters in New York and work out the details.

AIRMAN ARRIVES AT BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, March 2 (AP)—Commander Francesco de Pinedo arrived here at 12:30 p. m. today. The Italian aviator had left Porto Alegre, Brazil, at 6:15 o'clock this morning, continuing his four-continent flight from Italy.

LISBON, Portugal, March 2 (AP)—Maj. Santiago Beltrame, Portuguese aviator, who flew from Lisbon to Macao in 1924, hopped off here at 2 o'clock this afternoon on an attempt to fly around the world in 90 days. He is using a seaplane of 450 horsepower.

SEES NO QUINCY PAY RISES

QUINCY, Mass., March 2 (Special)—Mayor Thomas J. McGrath said yesterday in a public statement that there would be no salary rises this year for city employees. He said that the present industrial situation in Quincy is such as to make it unwise to add to the burden of taxation now imposed, especially while employment problems are being given consideration.

Our Little Studio

Color painted a tree with a brush, Kilmer did it with words, MacDowell with notes. A little series of articles dealing especially with the brush method will start

Tomorrow's MONITOR
Young Folks' Page

RADIO CONTROL BOARD NAMED FACES PROTEST

Bipartisan Move Started to Refuse Confirmation on Several Appointees

CONTROL OF AFFAIRS BY MR. HOOVER SEEN

Opposition Says Bill's Intent Was Against Supervision by Department of Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 2.—A strong bipartisan dissent has been organized in the Senate to the confirmation of at least two of the five nominees submitted to the chamber by President Coolidge for the newly-established Federal Radio Commission.

Within a few hours of the transmission of the names of the five appointees, a determined opposition to three of them has developed. It is charged by Republican as well as Democratic leaders that these men are the choice of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and that if allowed to take their places it would result in turning over the control of radio administration to Mr. Hoover.

The contest over the radio act was waged solely on the issue of turning over control to the Department of Commerce. The President urged that the law be so framed as to place radio under the supervision of the Commerce Department. The bill as passed by the House gave the department such authority. The Senate, however, completely rewrote the act, placing jurisdiction in the hands of an independent commission.

Deliberated for Year
After almost a year of deliberation between joint congressional conference committees the present law was formulated, placing control in the hands of a commission for a year and thereafter in the Department of Commerce, excepting matters in dispute.

It is now charged that the President's appointments destroy the intent of the law by giving Mr. Hoover control of the commission through his alleged influence with three of the nominees.

These three men are: Henry A. Bellows, Minnesota; Orestes H. Caldwell, New York, and John F. Dillon, California.

Even should there have been no organized opposition to the three men, confirmation of any of the nominees is questionable. The Senate is deadlocked on legislation and floor leaders are concerned over the possibility of anything being done in the remaining two days of the session.

Move Is Bi-Partisan
It is believed that the nominations cannot be reached, but if they are and opposition against any of them develops, Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard of Pennsylvania, retired, and one of the other three, possibly Mr. Dillon. By this action, the commission could organize and get its work under way.

The effort would then be made to get the President to withdraw the other two names and substitute new men. The President could, of course, give any or all of the men, recess appointments, but should they later fall confirmation under the law they would not receive pay.

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Choosing from a field of more than 900, President Coolidge yesterday selected the five members of the new radio commission and sent the nominations to the Senate for confirmation before adjournment of Congress Friday.

One nominee is from each of the five districts into which the United States was divided by the Radio Control Act. Mr. Sykes and Mr. Bellows are Democrats.

Admiral Bullard Chairman
In choosing his commission which will have wide control powers, President Coolidge carried out his intentions of selecting men experienced in radio communication or familiar with the legal and business conditions surrounding the industry.

Admiral Bullard, who will be chairman, in addition to a long and distinguished naval career, was a delegate to the International Safety at Sea Conference in London in 1913, was director of naval communications from March 1919 to 1921, and still is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Mr. Sykes is a lawyer and served on the Mississippi Supreme Court bench from 1916 to 1924, when he retired to resume the practice of law.

Mr. Dillon enlisted in 1894 in the army signal corps. Later he was appointed radio inspector for the Department of Commerce at Chicago, and still later was transferred to San Francisco as supervisor of radio of the sixth district.

Radio Board Nominee Called "Man of Parts"
NEW YORK (AP)—Orestes H. Caldwell, of New York, whose nomination as five-year member of the new Radio Control Commission was sent to the Senate by President Coolidge, is

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CHICAGO 'MOVIE' CENSOR FAVORS PLAN FOR STAGE

Says Preview Avoids Publicity Objectionable Shows Get When Closed

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 2.—Hints for a successful control of the stage in the interest of civic welfare can be taken from Chicago's method of censoring moving pictures, a plan which has been given 14 years' trial and is proving of benefit, declared Miss Effe Dean Sigler, who as chief censor, passed on more than 7,000,000 feet of film last year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Exposition—Lecture on "The Taming of the Shrew" by Dr. Frank Overton, Boston Society of Natural History, 224 Berkeley Street, 8. 10. 15. Rolfe-Royce Salon, Copley-Plaza, continues through Friday.
Theatrical—The "Taming of the Shrew" by the dramatic club of the Boston University College of Business Administration, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.
Theaters—R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2. 8. Colonial—Sunny, 8. 10. Copley—The "Taming of the Shrew," 8. 10. 15. Hollis—Charm, 8. 10. 15. St. James—"The Taming of the Shrew," 8. 10. 15. Repertory—"The Taming of the Shrew," 8. 10. 15. Shubert—"Queen High," 8. 10. 15.
Art Exhibitions—Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 5. Sunday talks at 2. 30 p. m. Admission free. Monet memorial exhibition.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday from 10 to 4 p. m. Admission free. Boston Art Club—Paintings by California artists.
R. C. Vose Gallery—Show by Boston Society of Water Color Painters.
Grace Home Gallery—Water colors by Stanley Wood and Elizabeth Talbot Reynolds.
Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of water colors by Pierre Vignon; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.
Independent Artists—40 Joy Street—Works of women painters.
Harlow and Howland—Etchings by A. Hugh Fisher and André Smith.
Casson Galleries—Decorations by Mildred Burrage.
St. Botolph Club—General exhibition of paintings.
Doll & Richards—Etchings by Burr, paintings by Arthur Pope.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Museum game, Cambridge Museum for Children, 8 Jarvis Street, 10. 30.
Address by Meritt H. Aylesworth, head of the National Broadcasting Company, assembly luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12. 30.
Address, "The Career of a Bill Through the Legislature," by Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Women's Republican Club, 11.
Meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Tremont Temple, 2.
Meeting of Society of Harvard Dames as guests of the Harvard Women's Club, Hotel Vendôme.
Address, "How the Tax Burden Can Be Better Adjusted Through Assessments," by Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors, luncheon of Boston Real Estate Exchange, 1.
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Jordan Hall—Ruth Culbertson, pianist, 2.

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DEFENDS BASIS OF BAUMES LAW

90 New Recommendations Made to Check Crime in New York State

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1 (Special).—The Baumes Crime Commission in its report just submitted to the Legislature, defends its widely debated statute of last year imposing a mandatory life sentence on a fourth conviction for a felony, and makes more than 90 new recommendations for checking crime.
"If a man convicted of four felonies has not given clear evidence of any anti-social nature and of the danger of allowing him at large, when will that time arrive?" the commission asks.
This point disposed of, the commission delves into the parole system, and suggests many changes. It would limit paroles to first offenders and require that where a parolee commits a new felony he be returned to prison for his former unexpired term, never more to be eligible for parole.
New Board Proposed
It asks abolition of the present Board of Parole and the substitution of a full time salaried board with a full staff and the giving to it of sole power to determine what prisoners shall be released. It would have no parole granted for good behavior, but only on the belief, supported by investigation, that the prisoner will live an honest, useful life after his release.
Another recommendation of the commission is for a law, defeated in the Legislature last year, permitting attorneys to comment on a defendant's failure to take the witness stand.
Stronger Firearms Law
The report also suggests the adoption of a stronger anti-pistol law and declares that if New York State would do this it would lead the way to action by other states and by Congress.
The commission declares that two provisions of such a law would be the distribution of pistols only through a licensing authority and a provision definitely declaring that

any weapon taken in an automobile shall be considered the property of every person in the car.
The commission also urged the establishment of a system of "felony courts" in New York City and offers more than 75 other suggestions to make criminals so uncomfortable in New York State that they would either reform or go elsewhere. For those that stay, it advocated the immediate construction of a new state prison.
CHURCHILL RAISES CIVIL SERVICE ISSUE
"Divided Allegiance," He Says, Cannot Be Tolerated
LONDON, March 2. (P)—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told a large civil service deputation that the Government no longer can tolerate "divided allegiance" in the Civil Service. He said that the question of the relationship of civil servants to the trade union movement would be dealt with in the coming trade union legislation, which besides making a general strike illegal will, according to Mr. Churchill, virtually disfranchise trade unions, catering for civil servants, of their power to affiliate with the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party. Nearly 100 unions will be affected by the proposed legislation and it is expected that the whole trade union movement will stoutly resist any attempt by the Government to deny the right of combination to civil workers, assuming Mr. Churchill's use of the phrase "civil servant" to embrace all government employees and not solely the higher ranks in government offices.
The question of how far civil servants are privileged to belong to and obey trade unions became acute as a result of last year's general strike. Many thousands of the lower ranks of the civil service, postal, telegraph, telephone, workers and men employed at government dockyards and other government works, belong to various trade unions and whenever strikes are called the question arises whether they owe their allegiance to their state job or to the trade union.
DENNIS COMPANY DISTRIBUTES \$244,666
FRAMINGHAM, Mass., March 2 (P)—The Dennis Manufacturing Company today distributed \$244,666 in stock certificates and cash to 2408 employees as their share in the company's earnings in 1926. The sum represents one-third of the amount set aside for distribution to employees from last year's earnings and the other two-thirds is to be given later to other workers.
Individual amounts ranged from \$60 to \$150, depending on length of service. The sum distributed today brought the total given out since 1921 to \$1,625,385.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with some snow; light to moderate fair; continued cold; northeast and north gales backing to northwest and diminishing Thursday.
Southern New England: Cloudy, probably snow in the east and extreme south portion tonight; Thursday snowing fair, continued cold; northeast and north gales probably of full force off the southeast coast tonight, backing to northeast late tonight and diminishing Thursday.
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly snow on the coast; continued cold; increasing north and northeast winds becoming strong and possibly reaching gale force tonight, backing to northwest Thursday morning.
NEW YORK, March 2 (P)—Northeast storm warning: 8.30 a. m., north of Atlantic City to Boston, storm of marked intensity, centered near and south of Cape Hatteras, will move rapidly northeastward with further increase in intensity and cause severe northeast gales, reaching whole gale force near its center. Overcast thick weather with rain and snow as storm center will pass south of Nantucket tonight.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2 (P)—Snow ranging from 12 inches to 26 inches clogged streets and highways of North Carolina today as it still falling in many places.
Street car schedules were disrupted in the cities despite all-night efforts with drags and improvised snowplows, and automobiles that could negotiate the drifts were few. Thousands floundered through knee-deep drifts for the first time in their lives.
Asheville, high in the mountains, reported probably the lightest snowfall in the State, but there it ranged from eight to twelve inches.
High Point was covered with a snow blanket of 25 inches.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 12
Memphis 28
Atlantic City 28
Montreal 11
Boston 24
Savannah 14
Buffalo 10
New Orleans 42
Chicago 14
New York 22
Philadelphia 26
Denver 24
Portland, Me. 14
Des Moines 18
San Francisco 42
Salt Lake City 40
St. Louis 22
Hartford 32
St. Paul 12
Jensen 42
Jacksonville 62
Kansas City 24
Washington 26
Los Angeles 54

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 10.29 p. m.
Thursday, 10.46 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6.04 p. m.

MOTH PROTECTION
Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging odor. 42 postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 2490.

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In the newest engravings; including Strathmore fine quality paper, vellum and copper plate. Lowest prices for such superb quality. Samples sent if desired.
100 Announcements . . . \$14.85
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Since 1869
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FULTON STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON ST. ELIZABETH
Beautiful New Spring Coatings
Novelty Tweeds, Plaid, Homespuns
\$2.49 to \$4.95
Coat fabrics were never so beautiful! In color and pattern they show a refinement and subtlety which reflects great credit on American designers. For instance, against backgrounds of pale gray, soft yellowish tan or cream one notes large plaid designs in misty green, rose, blue or black, many with rayon threads interwoven for further interest. These are for the smart sportswoman!
Then there are the Tweeds and Homespuns, all light in color, flecked with bright touches of red, blue or black. Also gray or black and white effects for town or utility wear.
And Kashmir Cloth—even more attractive than the original French fabric—this in natural color, also in other shades which the mode has decreed smart for spring—is the last word for the dressy afternoon coat.
A most comprehensive showing—all 54 inches wide—and moderately priced
We Cut These Fabrics Free of Charge
Loeser's—Second Floor

COURT DECISION ON TICKETS MAY CAUSE INCREASE

All but Few Large Brokers Make Plans to Advance Theater Premium

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 2.—An increase in the price of theater tickets for popular productions is in prospect in all, saving very few, of the larger theater ticket brokerage offices here, as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, holding unconstitutional the New York State law limiting the raising of prices by speculators in theater admissions to 50 cents in advance of the price printed on the face of the tickets.
This will mean that one who wishes to see a successful theatrical production here will have to pay a premium corresponding to its popularity if they buy tickets from the small agencies or individual brokers whose business is carried on largely on the sidewalks.
Continue Previous Policy
The possible single exception of this rule will be in one or two large brokerage offices. The Tyson and Brother-United Ticket Offices, who were the defendants in the case, appealed to the Supreme Court, have issued a denial that they would raise their fee, as did McBride's Theater Ticket office.
"We made our fight against the provision of the law which was declared unconstitutional solely for the principle of 'no advance' of David Marks, president of Tyson-United. We had no intention of raising our prices if we won, and we shall continue to do business in accordance with our previous policy," John A. Sullivan, general manager of the Tyson Operating Company, an organization quite distinct from Tyson and Brother-United Ticket Office, also said they would not raise the 50 cent fee limit.
Move to Protect Public
What is regarded in theatrical circles as a move toward endeavoring to regulate the sale of all tickets through the theater ticket brokerage association of Greater New York was seen in an announcement by Nathan Lieberman, general counsel for the association for which about 30 of the three score licensed ticket agencies are members.
"We are endeavoring to arrange now for a system of protecting the public from overcharging. Our plan is to act as a court to which people

who feel they have been overcharged can come. If they have been overcharged, we will take the cases up with the brokers who overcharged them and compel them to refund the proper amount.
"The agencies belonging to this association will not raise prices on the great majority of theatrical attractions. They will increase their fees, however, on the few—the four or five—productions for which there is great demand. How much this increase will be I cannot say."

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SAN GEORGE RESTAURANT
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Tel. 1-1000
CLOSED SUNDAYS

MEETS THE FLOUR QUESTION
O. TRAP THE LORD
Text—From the 84th Psalm
Music by Edwin S. Anderson
Supra—In D—Alto in B Flat
RE KILL AND KNOW
Text by Edmund Y. Cummings
Music by Frederic W. Root
ALUMNI VOICE
Text by James Montgomery
Music by Beatrice Macgowan Scott
Medium Voice
COME UP TO ME ALL YE THAT LABOR
Text—Matthew 11: 28, 29, 30
Music by Percy Snow Knott
Medium Voice
THUS SAITH THE LORD
Text—Isaiah 42: 5, 6, 7
Music by William Jenks
Chorus
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The traditions of Jacobean England
are preserved in the Hadley Dining Group. Early American craftsmen added a spirit in ornament and carving influenced by objects peculiar to their new environment, such as the "Connecticut Sunflower" carvings on old Hadley chests.
The group consists of a drawtop table with carved aprons, a silver and linen hutch taken from one of the great museum examples, a tall crystal cabinet with paneled doors, serving table, and upholstered chairs with ornamental backs.
Ask to see the Hadley group at our salesrooms. Our modest prices will surprise you.

PARENTS STUDY SCHOOL NEEDS

New York Groups Favor Dick-Rice Measure to Aid Needy Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 2.—Adequate salaries for school teachers, cheap and good lunches for school children, more after-school athletic centers and extension of English classes for foreign-born adults were advocated by speakers at a meeting of the United Parents' Association of Greater New York just held at the Bar Association.
The meeting was attended by delegates representing more than 12,000 members of local organizations in the five boroughs. Careful investigation has shown that teachers in New York City schools are underpaid, and that many of them are doing outside work or night work to make ends meet, Robert E. Simon, president of the organization, asserted.
Until teachers are fairly paid, the public cannot demand from them the high standards which children's welfare requires, he continued, and so to this extent, the children are the losers.
The need for centralizing the school-lunch system was emphasized by Miss Mabel Hyde Kitteridge, chairman of the school lunch inquiry committee. Since the system was turned over to the Board of Education in 1919, there has not been one school lunchroom added to the list then in operation, she asserted. Thirty-one lunchrooms have been let to concessionaires, she said, where prices charged are almost three times those charged in the rooms run by the school system.
Miss Sarah Elkus, director of day classes for adults in English and citizenship of the Board of Education, sketched briefly the growth of these classes from their beginning 15 years ago. From a small group of foreign women with whom the work was started at that time, the classes have grown to include 4,500 women and 15,000 men, she said. Two hundred and thirty classes are now conducted on a yearly budget of \$50,000, a cost of just a little more than \$8 a year for each pupil, and there is a great demand for increasing the work.

A. A. A. HEAD TO VISIT BOSTON
Ernest G. Smith of Washington, D. C., president of the American Automobile Association and one of the outstanding figures of the automobile world, will arrive in Boston today to visit the Boston Automobile Club at its new headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Mr. Smith usually comes here during the summer months, but this year, attracted by the big highway "safety" campaign that is being launched by the Boston Automobile Club, planned his visit earlier.
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FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

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Quantity	Formerly	Reduced to
19 Fur Coats	175.00 to 250.00	88.00
8 Trimmed Pony	275.00	145.00
3 Brown or Gray Kid Caracul	350.00	165.00
15 American Broadtail	395.00	195.00
3 Gray Caracul	375.00	210.00
9 Natural or Silver Muskrat	395.00	225.00
4 Natural Raccoon	395.00	225.00
12 Hudson Seal	450.00	225.00
2 Jap. Mink	695.00	395.00
4 Beaver Sports	675.00	395.00
3 Natural Squirrel	595.00	395.00
5 Persian Lamb	675.00	450.00
3 Hudson Seal	735.00	475.00
3 Mink Coats	1500.00	895.00
4 Mink Coats	1950.00	1150.00

REICH TO PRESS FOR EVACUATION

Striking Results Expected From Meeting of League Council at Geneva

By Special Cable
PARIS, March 2.—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, is making preparations for next week's meeting at Geneva of the Council of the League of Nations, which is regarded here as extremely important in spite of the fact that no first class subject figures on the program. The veritable interest of the session, say French diplomatic circles, will lie in the conversations which will be engaged in informally, and particularly is the fresh encounter between M. Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann expected to produce striking results. Publicly Germany is triumphant, since it is Dr. Stresemann who presides over the Council. If only as a matter of courtesy the foreign ministers of France, Great Britain and Belgium would support him on this notable occasion. Dr. Stresemann, at present on the Riviera, where he is relaxing and ready to travel directly to Geneva. M. Briand has already prepared the ground by making a long statement regarding his attitude toward the Locarno policy, which is unchanged, and toward the burning question of evacuation of the Rhineland.

It is certain that Dr. Stresemann will press for evacuation. It is certain that, despite political precaution, French opinion is gradually reconciling itself to the surrender of the Rhineland territory which it is entitled to guard until 1935. M. Briand has referred to a clause in the Versailles Treaty which admits the possibility of an anticipated evacuation. He has insisted that conditions must be fulfilled, but it has become a debatable question whether the conditions are not already fulfilled with the Dawes debt settlement and the Locarno political settlement.

Therefore, it is believed that fresh strides toward the liberation of Germany from foreign troops will be taken at the meeting of the nations where Germany will be given the principal honors. In the background, too, is the immense problem of colonial mandates. Benito Mussolini flamboyantly said that Italy must expand or explode, and this forcible exposition of Italy's need for colonies applies equally to Germany. Thus, apart from the special questions for public examination, notably concerning the administration of the Saar and German schools in Upper Silesia, France, like Germany, is interesting itself in advance in larger questions which may be debated in the lobbies.

POPE DISAPPROVES FASCIST STATE IDEA

Pontiff Says He Is Out of Sympathy With It

ROME, March 2 (AP)—Pope Pius has again displayed his disapproval of the Fascist conception of the state, while not using the term Fascist. He left no doubt, in addressing the Lenten preachers' parish of Rome yesterday, that he was entirely out of sympathy with the Fascist view of "everything and everybody in the state for the state." He emphasized it was the duty of the preachers in their Lenten sermons to concentrate on "the true conception of authority and society, and the functions of authority and society."

"All forms of society," the Pontiff declared, "should be founded on the divine precept guiding the organization of the church—that the church was created for men and not men for the church."

"Man is not and never can be a means. He is the end—not of course the ultimate, supreme end, which is God, but in the creation, man is really the end and center about which

everything is organized. Therefore, neither the concepts of race nor those of the state or nation should supersede that of man as the end."

It was only last December that the Pope, in an allocution, condemned certain Fascist elements for their conception of the state, saying: "It seems there is a conception of the state which cannot be Roman Catholic, which absorbs and monopolizes everything, which makes citizens believe that the state as an end is again being emphasized."

CANADIANS VOTE ON THE BUDGET

After Conservative Attack Measure Passes by a Majority of 23

OTTAWA, March 2 (Special)—The most drastic criticism of the Liberal budget made during the present debate was launched yesterday in Parliament by Hugh Guthrie, Opposition leader, when he accused the Government of misleading the public into believing that they were reducing taxation and materially lowering the public debt. He also took exception to the amendment moved by G. G. Coote of the Farmer bloc, which expressed regret that no effort had been made in the budget to reduce the high cost of living through reducing the tariff, the speaker declaring that the high cost was due to the burden of taxation, high freight rates and the profits of middlemen, both wholesale and retail.

Mr. Guthrie said that the Government had not reduced the net debt by \$79,000,000 during the last four years, as claimed by J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, but only by \$21,000,000 as the Treasury notes had been reduced by the difference between these two figures. He also accused the present government of increasing taxation by \$4 per capita since they came into power. He thought that the budget should have been wiped out completely; reductions made in expenditures proposed for public services, but more should be spent on the maintenance of a proper militia force. He criticized the immigration policy, saying that it was one of exclusion and sadly interfering with the development of the West. The speaker described the Conservative policy as one of protection. "We do not seek high protection, but reasonable, adequate protection that will protect."

In the course of a brief reply Mr. Robb said: "We are recognized throughout Canada and we are proud of it, as the low tariff party," and "We await this vote on the budget without any fear."

The House reached a division at an early hour this morning, and Mr. Coote's amendment was defeated by 20 to 182, being supported only by the rest of the United Farmers of Alberta, Labor and Progressives. This constituted a record defeat against an amendment to a budget. The budget passed by a vote of 111 to 88, the Government being opposed this time by the Conservatives as well.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT NOMINATED

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—Carl B. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library, will become president of the American Library Association in June. He was selected by the organization's nominating committee which is equivalent to election. The term is a year. Harry A. Wheeler of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, was chosen a trustee of the endowment fund for three years. Louise B. Krause of the H. M. Byllesby & Co., engineers' library, Chicago, was nominated for the executive board. Mr. Wheeler's election is automatic, for there are no other candidates, but four were nominated for the executive board, with two to be elected. The officials will be formally approved and elections held for other offices where there is competition at the forty-ninth annual conference of the association at Toronto, June 20-27.

BRITISH DEBATE WOMEN'S VOTE

Conservatives Refuse to Censure Government—Cabinet Committed to Action

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 2.—The central council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations comprising 1000 members rejected by an overwhelming majority here a motion criticizing the Government for its failure to introduce a measure to reduce the age at which women become eligible to vote. The position on this much debated question is complicated. The Cabinet is committed to placing women upon an

equality with men as regards the franchise age. At present men vote at 21 and women at 30.

The Council also rejected, because of practical difficulties a compromise advised by the Unionist Women's Conference here last spring, whereby 25 would have been made the voting age of both sexes alike. The Government is, however, hesitating to announce definitely that legislation will be introduced next autumn fixing the voting age for all at 21, as this would add 4,000,000 to the existing 21,000,000 voters and place Great Britain definitely under women's rule, since in all but a very few constituencies women would be in the majority, compared with men, as is already the case in Brighton and South Kensington constituencies.

Another difficulty is that it would increase the total general election expenses by £200,000, since at present every candidate is allowed to spend from 5d. to 6d. per voter resident in the constituency.

DEFENSE ARMS ONLY ADVOCATED

London Professor Favors Abolition of All Offensive Naval Armaments

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 2.—The abolition of all offensive naval armaments, including battleships, aircraft carriers, battle cruisers, the reduction of the maximum tonnage of light cruisers from 10,000 to 6000 tons, the abolition of submarines or their reduction to a maximum of 600 tons is advocated by Philip Baker, professor of international relations in the Lon-

don University, who cordially approved the British reply to President Coolidge's memorandum for a further limitation of naval armaments in the course of an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative.

Mr. Baker, who is author of "Disarmament," published last year, expressed the opinion that if the great naval powers of the world could get together and offer to eliminate the sea zones in which offensive warfare was permitted, other nations could scarcely fail to agree to abolish submarines, or at least their reduction to a maximum of 600 tons, which would turn them into defensive weapons by limiting their zones of action.

Mr. Baker hoped that the forthcoming discussions at Geneva would result in a preliminary agreement which would be subject to rediscussion in the subsequent general conference for the limitation of all armaments. In this connection he pointed out that Japan had declared it could not begin conversations on President Coolidge's proposal before June and by that time Mr. Baker thought the preparatory commission for disarmament might have made sufficient progress to enable the date for the general conference to be fixed. He said he hoped that the negotiations arising from President Coolidge's memorandum would not be limited to a discussion on limitation of naval armaments, but would also include restrictions.

The Washington conference, he said, had "sunk more battleships than any naval battle in history, resulting in the reduction of 60 per cent in the world's armaments of this category of vessels."

European Telephone Sets Soon Ready for New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Telephone instruments of the European type having the receiver and transmitter on a single handle will become available to subscribers of the New York Telephone Company within the year. After five years of experiment a handset has been devised which gives as good service as does the usual wall or desk set, the company has announced. Manufacture is to proceed at once and the handset will be installed at a slight additional cost for those desiring them.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Minnesota voters will not voice their sentiments on the Volstead Act at the next general election. The House of Representatives has adopted, 77 to 51, a committee report recommending indefinite postponement of action on a bill providing for a referendum on prohibition.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE ASKS MERIT SYSTEM EXTENSION

Proposal Would Put 1400 Employees of Federal Land Banks and Farm Loan Bureau Under Civil Service—Undue Political Influence Decried

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Bringing the 1400 employees of the Farm Loan Bureau and the federal land banks under the merit system is recommended by the National Civil Service Reform League.

A letter signed by George McAneny of New York, acting president of the league, was sent to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which has been holding hearings on the McFadden amendment, transferring the examination of land banks and other functions from the Farm Loan Board to the Treasury Department.

The league declares that because of the peculiar position of the Farm Loan Bureau and the land banks, partly under private and partly under government control, the public lacks information as to the number and compensation of its employees and the methods of selection, promotion, removal and other personnel practices.

Political and personal favoritism are believed to play a large part in the filling of positions in Washington and in the field. Farm loan appraisers have been charged with interfering in elections and using their power for partisan ends. In the hearings before the House committee, two members of the Farm Loan Board asked that a committee of Congress make a thorough survey of the administration of the farm loan system and the league asks that if such a survey is made, the methods of selecting and removing employees be looked into.

Mr. McAneny says that no pub-

lished reports of the Farm Loan Board give information as to the number of employees or the method of their selection, compensation, promotion or removal. Inquiry by a representative of the league at the Farm Loan Bureau failed to secure such information.

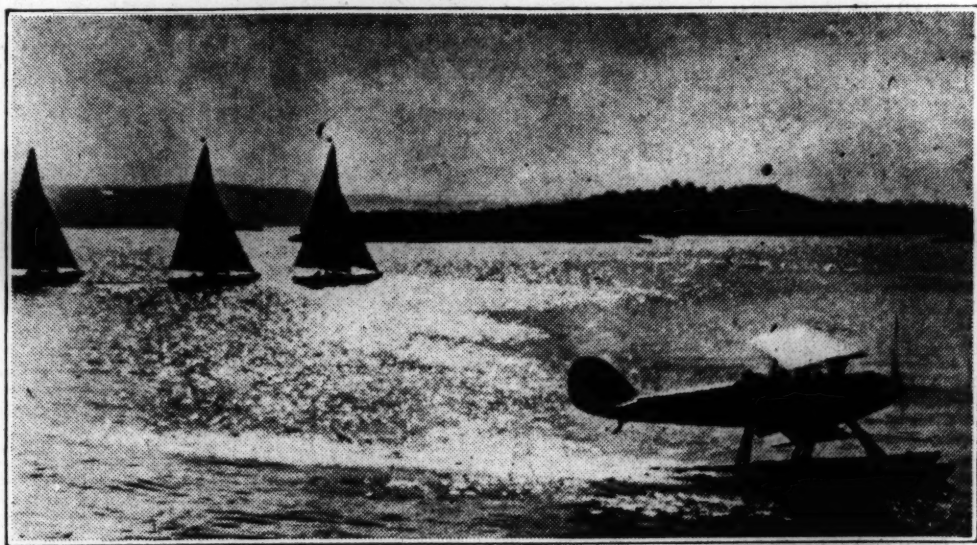
Figures in the budget and in printed hearings indicate that there are approximately 1400 officers and employees.

"This force of approximately 1400 employees, now appointed and removed without regard to the civil service law, is peculiarly subject to the dangers of political control," says Mr. McAneny. "Our attention has been called a number of times to complaints that employees have been appointed solely on grounds of political or personal favoritism, and have used their offices for political ends."

"An amendment to the bill now before you has been offered by Senator Fletcher, directed against the practice of interference in local elections on the part of appraisers and other employees. The league believes that the best way of removing this force from the influence of partisan politics would be to place them under the merit system."

"There certainly is no valid reason why there should be any departure from what has become public policy in this respect, or why the clerical employees, both in Washington and in the land banks, should not be selected by competitive tests."

Way Down in Sunny Bermuda



The Photographer "Shot" Directly Into the Sun From Princess Pier at Hamilton and This Was the Result.

ALAMO PARK PROPOSED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—A step toward preserving the historic Alamo, "shrine of Texas liberty," from commercial encroachments was taken when a committee appointed by Gov. Dan Moody indicated it would make a favorable report to the Legislature on a proposal to acquire needed property from owners, converting it into a state park. Mrs. Clara Driscoll, Sevier of Austin headed the committee.

NORMALCY IN TURKEY

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The tribunals of independence constituted two years ago to insure the application of the law for the maintenance of order and security, will be dissolved on March 7, as the Government considers normalcy has been restored. The law itself, however, will be maintained for a further period of two years, but any infringements of it in future will be brought before the ordinary penal courts.

PRESIDENT GIVES ARMY HOPE

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has asked Congress for a \$4,409,000 appropriation to carry out his announced desire to improve army rations. In the War Department supply bill \$20,367,962 is provided for subsistence for the army, predicated upon an average daily ration cost of 40 cents per soldier. President Coolidge, however, in a recent executive order changed the components of the ration with an increased estimate cost of 50.5 cents.

DRY BILL ACTION POSTPONED

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Minnesota voters will not voice their sentiments on the Volstead Act at the next general election. The House of Representatives has adopted, 77 to 51, a committee report recommending indefinite postponement of action on a bill providing for a referendum on prohibition.



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THE long, carefree mileage and the riding comfort for which Kellys always have been noted have been built into the Kelly-Springfield tires of today to an even greater extent than ever before.

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Pete De Paolo's Duesenberg

Four hundred miles of terrific speed!

Driving a close fifth in the last Indianapolis Speedway classic, Pete De Paolo's fleet Duesenberg subjected its Mimax Lacquer finish to more severe wear than your pleasure car receives in seasons of use—and showed not a single blemish!

Give your car the aristocratic glowing Mimax finish, almost impossible to mar or scar! Actually enhanced by wear and weather!

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Refinishing Stations equipped under factory supervision have been established in all sections of the United States.

The name of the station nearest you will be furnished upon application. Write for information before placing your order for the refinishing of your car.

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TOWNS OPPOSE JOINING BOSTON

Forty Municipalities' Representatives to Discuss Civic Services Unity

Delegates from the 40 cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan District are to be invited to attend an inter-municipal conference in Boston City Hall on Tuesday, March 22, to plan for an effective organization in the district whereby eventually the activities of the Metropolitan District Commission and other common civic services may be taken over and administered by the municipalities affected.

This decision was unanimously agreed upon yesterday by some 50 representatives of 14 cities and towns of the metropolitan district who met in City Hall with the Greater Boston committee of the City Council.

Boston councilmen and mayors and other officials from the neighboring cities and towns represented at the meeting made it plain that a Greater Boston in the political, municipal sense was comprehended in the present movement.

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy, Charles F. Rowley of the Brookline Board of Selectmen and James S. Russell of the Milton Town Planning Board were emphatic in their statements that their respective municipalities would not consider annexation to Boston, declaring there might be some advantages, but that, in view of the experiences of cities and towns in other parts of the United States, they would prefer to continue to handle their own local affairs by their own local governments.

It was Mr. Russell who, later, offered the motion providing that a more representative meeting of delegates from every city and town in the district be held to attempt to form a plan whereby metropolitan district interests might be administered by the municipalities directly affected rather than as at present.

Mayor McGrath said: "Quincy and all the other communities south of the Neponset River are unalterably opposed to any scheme for amalgamation with Boston. We know we have interests in common, but we think we can handle most of them better ourselves. For the last 50 years Boston has been absorbing its suburbs and yet it cannot take care of its own needs. It has miles of poorly kept streets and sidewalks and miles of poorly lighted thoroughfares."

Mayor Bauer of Lynn said that the interlappings of police, fire, lighting, education and highway administration as well as many other inter-municipal problems made the general plan one well worth considering. He advised holding a more representative meeting where careful preparation of the methods whereby the desired ends are to be gained could be initiated.

Other speakers on the subject included G. W. Haywood, president of the Lynn City Council; Fred H. Bowser of the Woburn City Council; Thomas W. Leavitt of the Malden Board of Aldermen; George F. C. Taylor of the Chelsea Board of Aldermen; Henry J. Connell of the Somerville Board of Aldermen; and Edward J. Griffin of the Everett Board of Aldermen.

ATTORNEY WOULD IMPEACH JUDGE

Rhode Island Senator Charges "Excessive Fines"

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (Special)—Little show of serious consideration was given in the Rhode Island Senate yesterday to a resolution from Albin A. Archambault (D.), the minority leader, calling upon Congress to institute impeachment proceedings against Judge George F. Morris of the United States District Court, of New Hampshire.

The resolution was regarded as an echo of a resolution of the federal court here on the day previous, during which Mr. Archambault appeared as counsel for liquor dealers. In this session of one hour and 29 minutes' duration Judge Morris known for the term manner in which he deals with violators of the liquor laws, imposed \$700 in fines; sent three violators to jail and accepted not guilty pleas in 10 cases, in actions against 41 defendants.

Mr. Archambault, appearing in one of the cases, asked to be heard after sentence had been pronounced and Judge Morris had called the next case. In his resolution before the Senate Mr. Archambault charges that Judge Morris has "shown prejudice" and that he imposes "excessive fines" and has "unreasonably imprisoned defendants."

Mr. Archambault was the first federal prohibition director for Rhode Island to be appointed during the Wilson administration.

MR. ALBERS FAVORS STRICTER LAW TEST

Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University Law School, is in favor of legislation now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature to place stricter regulations upon the admission to the practice of law, he said today, correcting the account of the committee hearing published in The Christian Science Monitor which mentioned Dean Albers as appearing in opposition to the measure. The name should have been that of Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School, who spoke in opposition. Dean Albers did not attend the hearing.

O. E. S. BENEVOLENTS TO BE BENEFITED

Benevolence of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts will receive the proceeds from the annual assembly and entertainment of the Mothers and Patrons Association, O. E. S., of Massachusetts, to be held in the Copley-Plaza next Saturday. The O. E. S. home fund and the Isadore Forbes Benevolent Fund are the beneficiaries of this

Port of Boston Campaign Opens Way to New Markets

Efforts of Maritime Groups Rewarded by Several Outstanding Achievements

Several important developments resulting from a campaign which is to be continued to obtain new business for the port of Boston have taken place recently under the combined efforts of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New England Export Club, importers, exporters and other maritime interests.

What is so far the most outstanding achievement was accomplished early this year when the United States Shipping Board allocated to a Boston firm management of a fleet of 12 cargo steamers constituting the American Republics Line. An outlet for New England manufactured goods in South America, an almost unlimited market, has thus been formed.

A new transatlantic passenger service, the first under the American flag, was inaugurated last week by the United States Lines. That Boston is still at work is seen in the fact that a detailed study of the port is being made by the Maritime Association, the New England Export Club and other similar groups to ascertain the needs of the port.

Steady Advance Shown

In a survey of the foreign commerce of Boston for the last 27 years, just concluded by Willard W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, the value of imports in the Massachusetts Customs District, shows a steady gain that becomes more significant when the figures since 1914 are converted to the current purchasing power of the dollar as determined by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and still show a gain over previous years, despite the depreciated value of the dollar, points out Mr. Lufkin.

In connection with the survey of the foreign trade of the port, customs officials have prepared a chart of more than usual value and interest, showing not only value of imports in this district for the last 27 years but also the value of exports collected, the old and new customs houses, the various tariff laws in force in this period and similar data.

Mr. Lufkin is optimistic over the future of Boston's foreign commerce. His supervision over the sub-office of the Massachusetts Customs District, Gloucester, New Bedford, Plymouth, Fall River, Salem, Provincetown, and Vineyard Haven. Since July, 1915, these ports, with Boston, have comprised the Massachusetts Customs District. But the district figures are practically Boston figures, for 99 per cent of the district imports enter through the port of Boston and about 98 per cent of the exports leave from Boston.

Shipping Always a Factor

Commerce has always been of vital importance to Boston and New England, points out Mr. Lufkin, who states that an old Customs House record shows that in 1820, a total of 816 vessels entered and 531 vessels cleared for foreign ports, comprising the business of the port of Boston. Fifty years later, in 1870, records show that 3564 vessels entered and 3304 cleared. After the advent of steam vessels the number of boats entering and clearing decreased but the tonnage gained, representing the increase in size of the boats.

During 1925, the number of vessels entering at Boston was 1540, with a tonnage of 3,836,383 net tons, and engaged only in foreign trade. A total of 1082 vessels with a net tonnage of 2,457,695 tons cleared.

For many years the port of Boston held the position of second port in importance in the entire United States for total commerce, i. e., imports and exports. During the past few years, however, a loss of exports has altered the position, though Boston still holds consistently the second place in value of imports. During the years 1922 to 1926, inclusive, the imports and exports cleared at Boston have surpassed any similar period in the history of the port, points out Mr. Lufkin.

In imports alone, Boston now ranks eighteenth in importance, and

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Boston is more than 140 miles, of which about seven miles has a depth of 55 feet or more of water, according to the United States engineers. It is the nearest large American port to Europe, giving it an advantageous geographical position in its campaign for greater commerce. Distances from Boston, in nautical miles, to a few foreign ports are: Liverpool, 2928; Glasgow, 2857; Hamburg, 3469; and Copenhagen, 3749. Boston is also nearer to Buenos Aires than any of the Atlantic or Gulf ports, with exception of Norfolk and Charleston, owing to the arcing of the ocean traffic lanes. The distance from Boston to Buenos Aires in nautical miles is 5842.

Comparison by Years

The following table gives the imports, duties, and exports from 1900 to 1926 in four-year periods, and these annually:

Year	Imports	Duties	Exports
1900	\$72,185,939	\$18,371,683.35	\$112,192,556
1904	100,217,881	23,947,338.58	87,801,192
1908	129,000,184	29,625,240.43	70,516,739
1912	155,635,791	10,025,520.23	107,473,671
1916	302,752,807	12,775,219.22	192,802,174
1920	141,922,499	15,712,707.75	60,250,554
1924	200,000,732	18,877,734	60,544,530
1928	307,284,432	64,483,848.00	123,184,808
1932	285,851,000	44,022,183.90	171,246,000
1936	317,547,000	60,451,833.53	195,498,000
1940	395,844,235	65,801,569.53	212,292,879

Song Leaders of Mount Holyoke College Classes



Left to Right—Miss Lucile Daggett, Proctor, Vt.; Miss Elizabeth Hain, Lexington, Ky.; Miss Daisy Ross, Seaside, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Parr, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON'S BUILDING PERMITS

TOTALED \$2,058,661 IN JANUARY

Figures of 204 Cities Show Decline of 9 Per Cent From January, 1926—92 Cities Report Gains and 11 Are on "Honor Roll" of More Than \$1,000,000 for Month

Boston's construction permits for January, 1927, were valued at \$2,058,661, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation's statistical compilation, ranks tenth among the cities of the United States in point of permit valuation during January.

As compared with its standing in 1926, Boston has dropped one place, having been ninth in point of volume during January of that year. A gain of four places is recorded during the month of January, 1927, as compared with the record for December, 1926, when Boston finished the month in the fourteenth place.

January building permits granted in 204 cities reached a total of \$211,352,900, according to the Dodge Corporation. These figures represent a decline of 9 per cent from the January, 1926, record and a decline of 29 per cent from the December, 1926, record. Building gains were reported in 32 cities as compared with the previous January, while 112 cities reported losses in building volume.

Midwest Cities List

January "honor roll" cities (those reporting more than \$1,000,000 in permits and 20 per cent or more increase over their January, 1926, totals) numbered 11, compared with 25 on the December "honor roll." The January "honor roll" cities were: Akron, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Flint, Gary, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Orleans, Portland (Ore.) and Yonkers.

The 20 cities tabulated below had permit valuations to the amount of \$188,824,915 during January. There were decreases of 13 per cent from January of last year and 31 per cent from December, 1926. Five of the 20 cities showed gains, while 15 showed losses in comparison with records of January, 1926. Boston's place in the list was lower than in 1926.

By Milwaukee, a city which ranked about seventh below in standing in permit valuation during the preceding year. These are the figures:

City	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1926
New York City	\$75,416,400	\$90,266,572
Chicago	21,872,100	18,502,600
Los Angeles	8,129,749	6,373,252
San Francisco	5,125,253	4,125,253
Atlanta	1,066,385	1,483,398
Indianapolis	1,065,757	1,015,515
New Orleans	1,256,700	721,165
Baltimore	2,026,880	2,704,680
Boston	2,058,661	2,231,049
Detroit	7,641,332	10,498,542
Minneapolis	877,945	812,930
Cause	725,215	1,397,150
St. Louis	538,658	2,182,282
Buffalo	1,435,785	2,035,630
Cleveland	1,625,593	2,832,820
Philadelphia	3,254,225	7,580,768
Pittsburgh	3,265,203	7,580,768
Dallas	412,224	1,245,504
Seattle	2,312,325	5,003,460
Milwaukee	2,431,397	1,967,405

Totals—\$138,824,915 in 1926, \$65,650 in 1927.

Carl A. Edstrom et al. have transferred title of property at 28 Joy Street to Robert N. Cram, landscape architect, who will use the premises for his office and dwelling. Included in the transfer is a three-story and basement brick building assessed for \$2000 and 2244 square feet of land and assessed for \$13,500 or a total of \$15,500. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

"How the Tax Burden Can Be Better Adjusted Through Assessments" will be explained by Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the city board of assessors, at a luncheon-meeting of the brokers' board of the Boston Real Estate Exchange tomorrow.

Plans for the construction of a town hall on a site adjoining that which is set aside for the Cary Memorial Building, were discussed at a recent meeting of selectmen in the

UTILITIES BILL RECEIVES VETO

Legislators Not to Act on Governor's Proposal to Abolish Pensions

The Legislature today faced two questions in which relations with the State's Chief Executive are involved, one—a veto, on legislation to aid utility companies in obtaining rights of way, and the other an advisory committee report on the pension commission recommendations which were an outstanding point in Governor Fuller's annual message.

The veto message was read in the House of Representatives in which Governor Fuller announced his disapproval of the utilities bill known as the "missing link bill," which would permit power companies to appeal to the Department of Public Utilities for permission to run lines of conduits through a town notwithstanding objections of the town government.

Pensions yesterday made the report of "no legislation necessary" on the portion of Governor Fuller's inaugural address in which he said, among other things, "In my opinion there is a very serious question whether pensions as a whole should not be abolished." The report was on today's calendar for adoption or rejection.

Governor Fuller yesterday continued his criticism of Representative Martin Hays and Senator Alvin E. Bliss with a statement in which he reviewed the controversy and said that if he had succeeded in pulling the stage curtains back far enough so that the people of Massachusetts could see for themselves, then in his opinion it had been worth while.

Governor Fuller today said that he would accept the challenge issued by Representative Hays to debate the propriety of members of the Legislature appearing as counsel before the state boards or commissions. The Governor stipulated that the debate should be a month before Mr. Hays' election anywhere in his district.

A motion to insert in the budget the item of \$15,000 asked by the Governor for continuation of salary studies was defeated in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 17 to 15 although Mr. Bliss was one of those who voted in support of the item.

By a margin of one vote the House of Representatives yesterday consented to consider a bill to provide for a form of canvass of alien residents of the State. The canvass would be obtained by requiring that in the preparation of assessors' and street lists it shall be ascertained "whether such person is a citizen of the United States." The bill was substituted for an advisory committee report after short debate.

The House defeated by a vote of 141 to 73 the bill proposing a primary in the mayoralty elections in Boston to reduce the number of candidates to three by the vote of the Third Ward. Representatives spoke during the debate, the majority members commending Mayor Nichols of Boston and saying that the demand for a primary only arose after "it happened that the majority of the dominant political party in Boston was elected Mayor."

The House ordered to a third reading a bill to authorize the city of Worcester to borrow \$2,000,000 outside its debt limit for street widening. An adverse report on the petition to set aside part of the town of Salisbury as a new town of Cushing Beach was accepted without debate. The Committee on the Judiciary reported against a resolve to provide for acquisition of engineering and geological data on coal deposits in southeastern Massachusetts.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported a bill to amend Chapter 156A, the report of the Public Utilities Commission relating to regulation of telephone service furnished by private branch exchanges.

HUMANE EDITORIALS TO RECEIVE PRIZES

Plans Made for Observance of Be Kind to Animals Week

Cash prizes for editorial, special literature and plans for observance of the national Be Kind to Animals Week are announced today by the American Humane Education Society of Boston, and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, from their headquarters at 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston. The week begins April 4 and extends through April 9, with Humane Sunday set for April 3.

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The American Humane Education Society of Boston

UTILITY RATE BILL FAVORED

Measure Giving State Board
More Power to Be
Reported

The bill offered by the State Department of Public Utilities to give that department control over all rates of gas and electric companies instead of only maximum rates, and to give it power to initiate rate reduction inquiries, will be reported to the Legislature by the Committee on Power and Light, according to a decision reached by the committee after a hearing yesterday.

Agreement must be reached on two amendments offered by Sheldon E. Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association before the report will be made.

The committee voted leave to withdraw on a bill by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative, to empower the Utilities Commission to initiate rate cases, as this subject is covered in the commission's bill.

Leave to withdraw also was voted on two bills by William I. Hennesey, Senator, to require public service corporations to file figures on their production and distribution costs. The committee voted to report a petition of John A. Jones, Representative of Peabody, to require municipal plants to fix rates to be not more than 8 per cent a year.

MR. WHEELER TO SPEAK

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), United States Senator from Montana, will speak on "Dollar Diplomacy," at Ford Hall Forum next Sunday and will answer questions from the audience concerning the Nicaraguan situation. George W. Coleman will preside.

VALUATION BASIS FOR RATES IS UTILITIES' REAL PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in this State and the Massachusetts anti-stock watering laws, it was thought a sound basis of value.

Book Value and Appraisal
In comparison with this figure, what would these 30 companies claim as their rate base if granted a book cost or reproduction value of valuation? Figures are available only as to book cost. Reproduction cost could be determined only by appraisal, but it is believed it would be much higher.

The book cost of the plants and working capital of these same 30 companies, as shown in their reports, reach a total of \$201,395,396. This is higher than the capitalization value by \$42,659,327, or approximately 27 per cent. If the Boston Edison Company is omitted, the capitalization value of the remainder of the group is \$153,123,335, while the book value is \$182,381,487, or 52 per cent above the present rate base.

For these 30 companies to pay their investors a return of 8 per cent upon their book value, aggregating \$201,000,000, it will be seen that they must have rates sufficient to yield net profits totaling about \$16,000,000 a year. On the other hand, if it should be the final holding of the commission, and the court, that a return of 8 per cent on the capitalization value is fair, the companies would be allowed only sufficient rates to yield net profits of about \$12,720,000 a year. Between the two calculations of profit is a difference of \$3,280,000 a year.

How much higher the reproduction cost of these plants would be, and their dividend requirements on that basis, there are no figures to tell. In view of the lowered purchasing power of the dollar since 1913, replacement cost is evident, would be higher than book cost. As an example, no doubt extreme, the Worcester Electric Light Company, with capital and premium of \$4,058,232 and a book investment of \$7,932,573, now classifies its appraisal to have a reproduction value of approximately \$17,800,000, or more than twice the book cost and more than four times the capitalization cost.

The condition which exists among these 30 electric light companies as to excess of book value or reproduction value over capitalization undoubtedly exists also to some extent among other electric companies, gas companies and combination gas and electric companies. In fact, it is frequently claimed by them as a defense of present rates.

Past decisions of the United States Supreme Court leave it an open question what degree of weight is to be given to reproduction cost as compared with book cost.

The Southwestern Bell Case
That tribunal did hold in the Southwestern Bell Telephone case in 1923 that a valuation which ignores reproduction cost in the face of a great uptrend of general price levels is not valid, but it held with equal clarity in the Georgia Railway and Power case later in the same term that the Georgia commission was correct in refusing to take reproduction cost as the sole basis of value.

The Indianapolis Water Company case, it was explained by Mr. Shattuck at the committee hearing on his order, does not adopt reproduction cost as a sole criterion, but merely holds that, so far as reproduction cost is calculated, it must be figured on prices of the current year and not on a supposed "normal" price level of some years previous.

Hence, if the United States Supreme Court should reject the Massachusetts rule of valuation, which is not a foregone conclusion, the new rate base would be something above and yet not greatly above the book costs of the companies. This basis, as has been shown in the case of 30 companies, would permit profits approximately one-fifth greater than the companies may justify under the present practice.

Companies State Position
A measure of assurance that utility companies generally would not use a court decision for the higher valuation as an occasion to increase rates is contained in the statement made by Sheldon E. Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, in the legislative hear-

Husky Mascot for University

Northeastern Students
Purchase One of Seppala's Dogs
—To Pay Him Honor

Leonard Seppala, famous Alaskan dog sled driver, will deliver one of his thoroughbred Alaskan "Huskies" as a mascot to Northeastern University Friday afternoon with all the ceremonies of a student parade, starting from the North Station, and a mass meeting on the Huntington Avenue tennis courts. Plans for the celebration were announced by Carl S. Eli, vice-president of the university, at the undergraduate convocation in Jordan Hall today.

The students will meet Seppala and their mascot dog at the North Station, and will escort them to the university grounds, where Raymond P. Todd of North Haven, Conn., president of the engineering school senior class, will receive "Husky," whom the students purchased from Seppala at Poland Spring and will present to the Legislature by the Committee on Power and Light, according to a decision reached by the committee after a hearing yesterday.

At noon, Friday, classes of the day collegiate schools will assemble in the Huntington Building for final directions from the student council, who, with the dog, will act as assistant marshals in the parade. Each class will have its own banner. Special cars, accommodating 1000 persons, will take the students from the university to North Station, Seppala and the Husky will be escorted with a band of cheers. The university band, of 30 pieces, led by Milton W. Jepson '28, New Bedford, will play.

The parade will then form and progress by the following route, as prescribed by the student council: North Station to Causeway Street, to Green, to Cambridge, to Bowdoin, to Beacon, to Arlington, to Boylston, to Huntington Avenue, to the university.

ing on the Governor's recommendation about rate inquiries. Mr. Wardwell cited the downward trend of electric rates as a voluntary policy of the companies and said the companies generally hope to continue this trend along with reductions in operating costs.

Hence a decision of the rate base question in favor of book cost or reproduction cost probably would not be followed by rate increases, but evidently would justify rates which are now a subject of complaint and would tend off a possible reduction to the basis urged by Mr. Shattuck and the Governor, the basis of an average fair return upon the investment in capital stock and premium.

COTTON MEN ELECT
FALL RIVER, Mass., March 2 (Special).—James E. Osborn was re-elected president of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting yesterday. Frank L. Carver was named vice-president, and Charles E. Smith, secretary-treasurer. James Sinclair was elected an executive committee member to succeed W. Frank Shove, who declined re-election. Other executive committee men are J. Whitney Bowen and Simeon B. Chase.

Radio Begins to Play Real Part in Helping Protection of Birds

Massachusetts Audubon Society Closes Thirtieth Year
With Record of New Accomplishments—Sanctuary in Sharon Attracts Much Interest

Radio, as an agent in the dissemination of news and notes of the bird world, is now being more widely and effectively used than ever, according to Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, who said today that it was providing an invaluable supplement to the traveling libraries, lectures and exhibits that have hitherto so ably coordinated public interest fostered by the society in bird lore.

Last year marked the thirtieth consecutive year of the society, making it thus the oldest Audubon Society in the United States. Mr. Packard pointed to a registered attendance in the past year of 5000 visitors at the demonstration bird sanctuary at Moose Hill in Sharon as evidence that the general public has been attracted to this unique teaching feature.

Natural Place for Study
The sanctuary is in its ninth year, its resources of shrubs and trees have been increased, birds have been abundant and in general have nested well and the public has gravitated thither as to a place whose educational facilities and grounds for nature study are unsurpassed in this region.

Mr. Packard said that he could not begin to give an accurate view of the innumerable details of the Audubon work, notably the number of calls from people of awakened interest in its study projects and work. He said that radiocasts under the supervision of the Big Brother Club at Station WEEL, of weekly bird news and notes and bird stories and study had benefited thousands of young people and that the service would be continued over this and other stations in order that all information, advice, assistance and encouragement might be lent to the whole field of bird study and protection.

He said the radio was able to do in this regard what the even voluminous mail and telephone business constantly carried on by the society could not do and that the society office was fast becoming, if indeed it had not already become, the dictionary, guide and mentor, the "Tell-Us-Where" of the bird people everywhere.

Inquiries from Many Sources
He went on to say that inquiries came not only from individuals and club groups but from organizations as large and important as the Federal Government and that similarly the small boy who earnestly wanted to know what bird it was which was dust-brown and just now beginning to set up a certain trilling note in

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTS MR. LIMING SECRETARY

Bureau Manager Succeeds James A. McKibben, Resigned,
Whose Record of Achievement Covering 18 Years Wins
Eulogistic Resolution of Board of Directors

Melville D. Liming will succeed James A. McKibben as general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on March 15, having been unanimously elected to that position by the board of directors, at their meeting yesterday. Mr. McKibben resigned several months ago, after having been re-elected by unanimous vote for the nineteenth consecutive year, the resignation to take effect as soon as his successor was chosen.

Mr. Liming organized the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston chamber and has been manager of it since that time, about seven years ago. This department recently started plans for consideration of various ways and means of increasing industries in Metropolitan Boston, which has brought forth many offers of co-operation and assistance.

Graduating from Miami University in 1906, Mr. Liming came to Boston and received his master's degree at Harvard in 1912. He is a member of the Massachusetts bar and for two years was attorney for the Boston Legal Aid Society. He served as assistant to Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart at Harvard University, for a year and was an instructor in political science and industrial history at Tufts College for two years.

Served on Research Staff
Just prior to joining the staff of the Boston Chamber in 1920, he served two years as a member of the research staff of the National Industrial Conference Board. More recently he has served as secretary of the Sales Managers and the Executives' Clubs, which are connected with the chamber, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. McKibben, with removal of the responsibilities of his position, plans an extended European tour and will sail with Mrs. McKibben in the near future.

Appreciation of his long and faithful record was voiced by the directors of the chamber, by means of a resolution adopted at their meeting yesterday: "The directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce express their appreciation of the untiring and efficient work done for the chamber by its retiring secretary, James A. McKibben. His rare ability as an organizer, coupled with his inherent recognition of the chamber's obligation to the public, has been in large measure responsible for bringing the chamber to its present position of usefulness in the community. He has reason to feel proud of the contribution he has made in his 18 years of service to the chamber. He leaves the chamber with the deep regret of all and carries with him the best wishes of the directors, members and staff."

Membership of 7000
Ever since the former chamber and the Boston Merchants Association consolidated in 1908, Mr. McKibben has served as secretary. The growth of the organization from a membership of less than 2000 to its present position of one of the leading commercial organizations of the world, with a membership of about 7000, is credited by the chamber directors, in a large measure, to Mr. McKibben.

Mr. McKibben's effective administration. Probably the greatest change under his direction was the transition of the chamber from a trade organization, to one that considers community, municipal and even national questions from the viewpoint of the public as a whole.

Mr. McKibben was one of the first presidents of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries; is a member of the board of managers and chairman of the board of examiners of the National School for Commercial and Trade Executives; is a lecturer on organization at the school and gives a full week's course on "Organization and Planning of Work" annually.

Mr. Shurtliff, who is a B. S. graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology '24 and who took a S. B. at Harvard in '26, has been greatly interested in the development of the community playground idea and the appropriate utilization of natural resources in villages as well as in urban centers. He has been practicing landscape architecture in Boston since 1904, and has for some time been a member of the planning division of the Boston Metropolitan District Commission. His home is at 65 Mt. Vernon Street.

Mr. Shurtliff's address is James L. Greenleaf who served for four years.

NATURALIST AT WELLESLEY
WELLESLEY, Mass., March 2 (Special).—"Wild Animal Outposts" is the title of the illustrated lecture to be given at Alhambra Hall this evening by W. C. Finley, naturalist and state ornithologist of Oregon. Mr. Finley will show motion pictures taken by himself and Mrs. Finley on a cruise along the Alaskan coast and Bering Strait last summer. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Wellesley College Bird Club, and the proceeds are to be used to promote conservation of bird life in Wellesley.

Charm of Home in Evening Attained by Welcoming Light

Utility and Beauty Combined in Selection of Lamps
and Shades by Lecturer—Law of Balance in Choice
of Furniture Must Be Preserved. It Is Declared

Warm, glowing, welcoming light should be the keynote of change in the rooms used in the evening, Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, lecturer on home decoration, told her audience at the third lecture on home improvements given in Perkins Hall this afternoon, under the auspices of the Round Table Cooperative Room Registers of Boston.

Mrs. Chamberlain declared it to be false economy to underlight a house whether it was for use by the family only or whether its rooms were rented to outsiders. Light should be wasted, allowed to flare when not in use, but that there should always be a cheerful plenty for the use intended. Sometimes, to effect this, the only thing needed was a colored shade, she said.

Properly selected a shade need not obstruct the light, but would soften it or change the gloomy greenish-yellow murk one sometimes encountered in hallways to a pleasant glow that cast velvety shadows. Such shades could be procured with but little expense or effort, and their effect would instantly increase the value of a house if it were let for commercial purposes such as the renting of rooms. She advocated reading lamps in all living and bed rooms even those to be rented.

There are two objects in lighting, Mrs. Chamberlain stated, the one for the other for beauty. Chiefly it was for use but that could and should be combined with beauty. After the placement of the lights so as to get the best use of them came the selection of shades. These should be shaped to give out the light, not to hold it in, and the materials used should be thin enough to let the light escape. The colors also should be such as to effuse the light, not absorb it.

The proper note of contrast can be obtained by the employment of color in the draperies, lamp shades, cushions or pictures. The use of color or light in right proportions may easily be the means of letting a room, she added, be a success.

**STREET WORK OPENS
SOONER THAN USUAL**
Several Boston Highways Now Under Repair
Mayor Nichols, following a conference with James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, announced today that work of repairing Boston streets has started earlier this year than ever before. District foremen have already started work on repairing the streets with tar and asphalt where the conditions are dry enough to permit this to be done.

**DEXTER THREAD MILLS
AT PAWTUCKET SOLD**
ELGIN, Ill., March 2 (P).—Purchase of the Dexter Yarn Company thread mills of Pawtucket, R. I., established in 1820, and one of the oldest thread mills in the United States, by the Collingbourne Mills, Inc., thread manufacturers of this city, was announced here yesterday.

Recently the local concern purchased the Berkshire and Becket Silk Company mills of Becket, Mass. The Rhode Island mills will be moved here.

ARTHUR SHURTLEFF WINS HIGH POST

Boston Man Elected Head of
Landscape Architects

In the election of Arthur Shurtliff of Boston, president of the board of trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects at the second annual meeting in New York last evening, selection has been made of a landscape architect who has for a number of years been advisor to the Boston Park and Recreation Department and whose professional work has been intimately bound up with the development of the park and playground system of the United States.

Not only has Mr. Shurtliff exerted a pronounced influence for the betterment of recreational facilities in and about Boston, but his advice has been sought by other cities throughout the country as particularly sagacious in matters having to do with the utility of urban neighbors whose lack of great space must be compensated for by careful planning.

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LOWER LIGHTING RATES DEMANDED

Weymouth Threatens Municipal Plant—Braintree Also Makes Complaint

Lower electric and gas rates for consumers in Braintree, Weymouth and neighboring communities were demanded by representatives of these consumers appearing today before the State Commission on Public Utilities on two petitions, one against the Weymouth Light & Power Company, and the other against the Old Colony Gas Company.

Charles Tobin, postmaster of Weymouth, leading the petitioners in the electric light case, asserted that the consumers of Weymouth have now reached the point where they will ask for a municipal plant "unless the light company treats us a little better."

The electric light rate is 14 cents, with a discount rate of one-half cent if the bill is paid within 10 days. Mr. Tobin said this is a much higher rate than that of surrounding towns. He criticized the wide difference between rates for lighting and those for electrical heating appliances, saying that the current costs the company the same to produce, whatever its use.

Edward C. Mason, counsel and an officer of the electric company, explained that the company was not in good financial shape when the present management took it over in 1910. It is much improved now, he said, but is set under obligation to set aside considerable reserves for depreciation and amortization.

B. & M. PAY RISE AFFECTS 4000 MEN

Company Protests Award of
9 Per Cent Increase

From 4000 to 5000 clerks and freight handlers of the Boston & Maine Railroad are affected by the 9 per cent wage increase just awarded by the arbitration board. The increase approximates 5 cents an hour, and will take effect tomorrow.

The membership of the arbitration committee included Alfred W. Putnam of Boston, appointed chairman by the United States board of mediation; H. D. Ulrich representing the employees and J. P. Quilly representing the company, the latter dissenting from the award.

In general the award raises the wages from 60 to 65 cents an hour and from 50 to 55 cents an hour for the different classes. The Boston & Maine made the following comment today:

"The amazing arbitration award adding \$700,000 a year to the wages of clerks and freight handlers brings to more than \$1,750,000 the increase in the wage bill of the Boston & Maine Railroad for 1927."

"The clerks' increase is at the rate of 9 per cent. If this rate of increase in pay roll were applied to all the railroad's employees it would add \$1,000,000 a year to the expense of operation. This is the equivalent of \$10 a share on the outstanding common stock."

Manager of Motor Show Traces Growth of Business in Boston

Chester I. Campbell Tells How 25 Years Ago Automobile Dealers Were in Columbus Avenue, Thence to Boylston Street and Then to Present Quarter

From a few small stores, practically all rented quarters and scattered about in the old bicycle district in the Columbus Avenue business in Boston, says Chester I. Campbell, manager of the Boston Automobile Show, which will open Saturday at the Mechanics Building. Tracing the growth of the automobile business and the many automobile exhibits in Boston, Mr. Campbell has issued the following statement:

"In 1902 when the first show was held in Symphony Hall under the direction of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, and of which I had the honor to be the manager, the Boston automobile business was conducted on Columbus Avenue, Stanhope Street and Berkeley Street. It had begun on lower Boylston Street near the Public Garden, where the first automobile establishments were located, and by 1903, spread to the Columbus Avenue district. As a rule each dealer had a first floor store for the exhibition of cars, and such shop facilities as were needed were in the basement or in the rear of the store room."

Had Been in Allied Trade
"Many of the dealers of that day were men who had been in the bicycle trade or in allied lines such as tires, and they were courageous adventurers, when they took up with the new type of vehicle. Yet they persisted through hardships and vicissitudes and many of the most prosperous of the Boston automobile merchants of today are the same ones who started in a small way 25 years ago. Very few large cities probably can boast of as little change as Boston in the personnel of the business."

With the rapid growth of the popularity of the auto, however, the Boston trade was not long restrained to its humble quarters. A building was erected on Stanhope Street and another on Berkeley Street, devoted exclusively to the sale and service of motorists. They were considered quite remarkable for their time. Then, in a few years, the Motor Mart was constructed in Park Square, which was destined for several years to localize the business in that section. The Motor Mart, recently torn down to make way for the new Motor Mart Garage, was one of the first monolithic concrete structures in the United States. Six or eight firms took quarters there.

"But even the then 'big' Motor Mart and its commodious garage did not serve for long to accommodate the Boston dealers, whose businesses were growing rapidly. There was little chance for expansion and the dealers also became ambitious to be upon a street where there would be more people to be attracted into the salesrooms. Consequently a jump was made to Boylston Street, which shortly became the second home of the business in Boston. Stores were opened on that thoroughfare all the way from near the Public Garden to the North End."

HOLIDAY BILL ADVANCED
HARTFORD, Conn., March 2 (P).—The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a bill making Nov. 14, Armistice Day, a legal holiday in Connecticut. The House members adopted the bill by rising vote. The Senate has yet to act.

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Printed Crepe de Chine Georgettes & Chiffons \$2.45 Usually \$3.00 a Yard	All Silk Faille Crepe \$3.35 Usually \$4.00 a Yard	Genuine Japanese All Silk Pongee 60c Usually 78c a Yard
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The beauty of this assortment will make you forget winter's drabness. The patterns are the latest inspirations of the best designers. 40 inches wide.

Faille is Spring's own fabric. This group includes the 16 best colors of the season, also black and white. The quality is queenly. 40 inches wide.

Natural colored pongee has unlimited usages. All their own government stamped quality, newly imported. Just the thing for Spring dress wear and hangings. 35 inches wide.

Selecting the Right Silk Is the First Step Toward Smartness

Compose Silk color combinations are fascinating. Plaids and Ombre Plaids are popular. Black and White is the rage. Small Printed all over patterns find favor. Chiffon and Georgette lead for evening wear.

Some Silks in the Spring Parade
Cameo Crepe Silk Nets
Washable Prints Silk Coatings
Stippled Prints Criss Cross Crepe
Compose Prints Flying Bird Brocade
And All Plain Colored Silks

Thresher's is the Reliable Style Centre for Silks

Our Hosiery and Underwear Sections Will Announce Special Spring Opening Values

Handstitching 9c a yard
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EDUCATORS CALL FOR REVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

the junior high school from the rigidity and formality of the older institutions of learning. Perhaps because it is the most recent development of public education in the United States the junior high school more than any other department of the schools has been a field of exploration, of new discovery, of freer experimentation.

Since 1914 some 900 junior high schools have been established. Now there is being felt the compulsion of the college entrance requirements which to a large extent have regulated the courses in senior high schools. Many schools have built up their reputation for college preparatory work by eliminating students who failed to make the grade in certain prescribed studies.

In the junior high school to make a practice of eliminating children because they do not fit the requirements in one study or is it to develop the children along other lines which do interest them and for which they show aptitude?

Standardization Opposed

The note of warning was sounded in a paper by John W. Withers, dean of the School of Education of New York University and read by Philip Cox of New York University, in which he said:

"There is some danger that the curriculum standardization movement may result in a tendency, the country over, to standardize and institutionalize the recommendations of the curriculum commission. The high authority by which these recommendations are made will almost inevitably increase a tendency in this direction.

"Formal or institutionalized learning must be secondary to learning by participation, the learner taking part with others in the processes of living which it is desirable that he should master."

The issue was definitely stated by Miss Marie Gule of Columbus, O., president of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, speaking at a junior high school conference.

"Mathematical problems have been absurd, entirely out of the pupils' experience and comprehension," said Miss Gule, pointing out that mathematics are not a burden over which unwilling children should be forced to jump, but a stepping stone to understanding civic ideals and social relationships, even helping the harmony of the home by introducing careful administration of household accounts and budgets.

Humanization of Studies

The social studies may become the core of the junior high school curriculum, said Henry King of Kansas City, Mo., in a plea for socialization and humanization of studies to build for citizenship.

Teach practical arts to boys, urged Eugene S. Briggs of Okmulgee, Okla., saying: "No fear need to be had for the future of the American home if the American boy and girl are trained in the arts and sciences of home making, the fundamentals of business transactions and the worthwhile leisure-time activities."

The English language is not a garment to be taken on and off, declared Dr. Thomas W. Gosling of Madison, Wis., but part of the very warp and woof of living and expression, and E. J. Ashbaugh of Ohio State University called attention to the fact that the test of teaching is what the children do outside of school, as in their speech and letter writing.

Mr. Ashbaugh gave conclusions based on 2000 letters written to their friends by children in grades 7 to 12, deploring a 2 per cent record of misspelling and a 15 to 20 per cent omission of periods.

Co-ordination of Units

The preparation of its own junior high school curriculum by each large city was recommended by David E. Woodhead of Baltimore. Co-ordination of educational units was urged by Herbert S. West of Rochester, N. Y., who said that elementary schools, high schools and colleges have been established without any necessary relation to each other.

Honesty, self-control, industriousness and co-operation should be taught to children as "guide lines" which will lead them to right social acts," asserted William H. Holmes of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Confidence in the youth of today was expressed by Walter M. May of Concord, N. H., who asserted that in 14 states the delinquency rate per 1000 children of delinquency age was considerably lower in 1924 than in 1915.

Since the things that pupils do are what educate them situations should be deliberately arranged so that pupils may have the opportunity to practice doing those desirable things which later they will be called upon to do as members of a democratic society, said Walter D. Cocking of St. Louis, Mo.

School and Junior College

Putting the junior college into the public school system is one answer to the present over-crowded conditions, asserted Frank D. Boynton of Ithaca, N. Y., who said that every worthy high school graduate who has the ambition should have a chance to prove by actual trial whether he can profit by college training.

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Music in Boston

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth of its series of historical concerts yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. For this program, which arrayed English and Scandinavian music, Irene Scharrer, pianist, was the soloist.

Much of the music played yesterday afternoon has found a familiar place on earlier programs. Sir Henry Wood's arrangement of Purcell's "Trumpet Voluntary," Vaughan Williams' Norfolk Rhapsody, No. 1, and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations completed the list of music. Mr. Koussevitzky chose, to represent English composers, in the field of Scandinavian music, he held himself to Grieg's Piano Concerto, Siebelius' "The Swan of Tuonela," and Svendsen's "Caravan in Paris."

The unperturbed charm of Purcell's little voluntary appeals to many of us. Yesterday Mr. Lafosse played its exacting solo portions brilliantly and colorfully. Then came Vaughan Williams' work, and who may resist the persuasive power of the lovely English folk songs he has incorporated with a rare skill? As for Elgar's variations, even if they did find performance as lately, as last week, they proved a welcome component in this historical concert.

Though once so fashionable, the vogue of these brief and varied descriptions has now declined, and the present generation of concertgoers rarely encounters them. Mr. Koussevitzky takes such delight in music which offers him an opportunity to set contrasting sections side by side that he lavished the full resources of his orchestra on Elgar's work. In fact, he did the Englishmen of his choice valiant service.

Miss Scharrer is an English pianist, familiar to Bostonians through recitals here and through her work last year as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She is one of the few concert pianists who combine a rare individual charm with exceptional musical equipment.

Miss Scharrer's grasp of the parts of the concerto was splendidly comprehensive. She approached the entire work with an avowed glow, and she scaled her effects to the unity of the musical picture. Miss Scharrer plays poignantly and gently when such response is needed. But she also musters firmness and brilliant forcefulness for emphatic measures. There was no gainsaying her authoritative merits in the opening Allegro, where she piled accents, impinging tones, which set the mood for the entire movement. In the Adagio, velvet surfaces clothed her tones and made them cling to the listener's imagination, and again in the gentler portion of the concluding movement, she wound a poetry of moon and a slowness of grace about her phrases.

Miss Scharrer is unquestionably a splendid pianist. But she does not intrude in a symphonic work. Yesterday she bent the flow of her fine playing to match the wishes of the conductor, and so achieved the double accomplishment of individuality and adaptability which every soloist must meet in such exacting work.

Frank Sheridan

Frank Sheridan, pianist, returned for his annual recital in Jordan Hall last evening. There an appreciative audience awaited him. Every remembered ability again was revealed, and a year's work has added new and desirable tendencies. The program itself resembled that of Sheridan put together a year ago. Bach, Schumann and Chopin loomed large. But this year no such amusing novelties as young Mr. Chasins sketches of music students were given a hearing. Instead, a bit of Ravel and Debussy and Balakireff's "Isle-à-Isle" at present enjoying a decided vogue, filled the second half of the evening.

Mr. Sheridan began with the sharply etched outlines of Ravel's Gavotte and Variations. Then he passed to Bach, playing first the Sicilienne arranged for pianoforte and then the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue. To say he played these well is not enough. A classic purity of tone and clarity of phrasing made the Sicilienne noteworthy. When he came to the Fantasy and Fugue he co-ordinated his musical texture and fused the component parts of this

gold watch chain of 48 links, one from each of the 48 state teacher associations, was presented to Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, Mass., in recognition of his long service in the cause of education. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky making the presentation speech.

One of the picturesque features of the convention was the singing of spirituals by a chorus of 600 Negro boys and girls from the Booker T. Washington High School led by Mrs. Portia Washington Putnam, daughter of Booker T. Washington.

BOARD NAMED FACES PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

widely known as editor of radio publications and is a man who has carried radio into the routine operations of his home.

The Caldwell home in Bronxville has a radio connection in every room and all connections are tied in with an automatic clock switching system. The family goes to sleep at night and wakes up in the morning by radio. There is a radio signal in the maid's room.

Aside from radio the Caldwell home is 100 per cent electrified. The electrical system is capable of performing 87 different operations commonly done by hand in other houses.

Mr. Caldwell is editor of "Radio Retelling," which was active in protesting against the provisions of the original Dill bill and its insistence of modification of the original White bill. The magazine has been a firm advocate of radio control by the Secretary of Commerce.

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wonderful fugue until he reached a splendidly sustained stretto.

Yet in watching Mr. Sheridan at the piano, there is not a hint in his posture or manner of the outgoing climaxes he draws from the music. He plays with a calm reserve, and is economical of motions and gestures. Only in the music may the listener trace depths of feeling. To encompass all this, Mr. Sheridan draws on a technique of apparently unlimited abundance. His tones are clear and cool, or warm and brilliantly colored as the need arises. Melodies may clear or bubble forth exuberantly. In Sir Henry Wood's arrangement of Purcell's "Trumpet Voluntary," Mr. Sheridan exploited his many coloristic tendencies. He made the Presto first a masterpiece of planning through subordinating unessential details and emphasizing important phases; then he colored and decorated until romanticism seeped from every measure of the Sonata.

Important as are Mr. Sheridan's technical achievements and large as is his palette of tonal colors, he possesses a far more important feature of musicianship. Mr. Sheridan can conjure an atmosphere with apparent ease and obvious aptness. So doing, he enlivens all the music he plays and distinguished his own performance from that of the rank and file of pianists.

Robert Gomberg

Robert Gomberg, 14-year-old violinist and pupil of Jacques Hoffmann, gave a recital in Steinert Hall last night to a considerable and friendly audience.

Master Gomberg is not the sort of "prodigy" in whom mental development has been forced at the expense of the other normal aspects of "growing up." He walked upon the stage as healthy, well-made, matter-of-fact as any lad you might find in his first year of high school.

Apparently he was concerned with nothing except the matter in hand, which was Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor. From his bow and strings came a tone large and round, remarkably fulsome on the G string, but keeping bright and clear right to the end of the piece. The concerto was a tone large and round, remarkably fulsome on the G string, but keeping bright and clear right to the end of the piece. The concerto was a tone large and round, remarkably fulsome on the G string, but keeping bright and clear right to the end of the piece.

Never was there a trace of harshness or "edge," not even in trying passages. There resulted an expansive, two-sided Vivaldi rather than a poetic or a vivacious one. Other composers followed similarly.

The young violinist attacked with a lusty incisiveness; his muscular control was admirable and led him with assurance over the various hurdles of bravura. There was not pretence of the first difficulty. It is far from regrettable that he breathed and phrased his speech of music by conscientious precept. For, with his superb technical equipment, he can

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SHANTUNG ARMY IN WAR THEATER

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DOHENY LOSSES PUT AT \$21,000,000

Oil Man Is Expected to Ask Congressional Relief on Elk Hills Cancellation

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Under the Supreme Court decision canceling his lease from the Government of the Elk Hills (Calif.) naval oil reserve on illegal and fraudulent grounds, Edward L. Doheny stands to lose \$21,000,000. It has been estimated here, but Congressional relief probably will be sought by the oil operator to offset most of this loss.

Counter-claims also are understood to be under consideration by the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company of New York, which was part of the Doheny organization when the Elk Hills lease was acquired, but was afterward sold, separating the Doheny interest in it from that of the Pan-American Petroleum Company.

Both Companies Involved
Officials of the latter company, located in Los Angeles, say that both companies were involved in the Elk Hills litigation, but do not know what share each will assume in the losses.

Of the total probable loss estimated by the Navy Department, \$9,900,000 in cash is now held by the court receivers and represents the value of royalty oil Mr. Doheny received for working the Elk Hills deposits, while the remainder represents expenditures made in drilling wells, constructing storage tanks at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the oil stored there.

Officials of the New York company, while withholding any official comment, are understood to be planning to ask Congress for permission to retain the navy's royalty payments. In view of the firm stand taken by the Washington Government in the Mexican oil dispute to prevent possible confiscation of property, they feel it is highly improbable that confiscation measures would be adopted at home.

Counter Claims Contemplated
Counter claims understood to be contemplated by the company include one for \$2,000,000 for fuel oil stored at Pearl Harbor, and also for money spent in storage.

Mr. Doheny's chief counsel, Charles Wellborn, announced that a rehearing of the case would not be asked of the Supreme Court.

"The decision," he said, "is regarded as the end of the litigation. There will be no rehearing petition—that would be idle."

The Navy Department, to whose jurisdiction the California reserve was returned under the decision, will adopt a policy of conserving all the oil in the ground, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, says.

Efforts will be made, he has announced, to negotiate agreements with parties drilling along the border of the reserve with a view to deriving some benefit from any increased flow according to these outside wells in event the navy ceases to drill within the reservation.

RAILROADS INCREASE SUPPLEMENTAL BUSES

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 2.—Thirty-one railroad companies and their subsidiaries in the United States are using motorbuses in supplementing service along their lines. It is reported by Richard H. Ashton of Chicago, president of the American Railway Association.

Mr. Ashton added that 51 railroads in the United States and Canada now supplement their freight service with motorbuses, and that many roads are also using gasoline-driven cars over subsidiary lines where passenger traffic does not warrant the use of steam trains. Such cars have been found to furnish adequate service at a financial saving, he reported.

WOMEN'S OFFICE BILL LOSES IN OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 2 (Special).—Once again legislation to enable women of Oklahoma to hold

the office of Governor and other major state offices has struck an obstacle. The Senate voted down the House concurrent resolution, 21 to 14, with nine senators absent. W. M. Guider, Senator, gave notice that a motion to reconsider would be lodged in the future.

The resolution, which would refer the question to the voters at an election, was championed in the Senate by Mrs. Lamar Looney, only woman Senator. Vigorously defending it at every turn, she declared that Oklahoma is the only state that does not permit women to hold major offices. A similar legislative situation met the measure in the House of Representatives several weeks ago. The House rejected it and then after reconsideration, passed it.

Plays Piano and Sells Lumber



MISS HELEN C. MCCABE. Keystone View Co.

The Company This Woman Controls Owns 40 Mills Throughout the Country and Ships 100 Carloads of Lumber to the Western Coast Every Month.

CALLS FOR OPTIMISM IN SOCIAL SERVICE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (Special Correspondence).—At the State Conference of Social Workers of Florida, just closed here, John A. Lapp of Chicago, president of the National Conference of Social Work, declared that optimism is the factor which will make for success in social service.

Mr. Lapp spoke of propaganda concerning alleged crime waves and social disintegration. He said:

"Consult statistics and you will see that the world is improving—not regressing. In my opinion, furthermore, the propaganda which seeks to show that crime is increasing, and that our institutions are faltering, is fostered by just one group—those who would see the prohibition laws repealed."

"There is no crime wave. There has not been a crime wave. Statistics prove that in comparison with increase of population, there is less crime than ever before. We have steadily advanced and are still advancing."

Henry Baker, Red Cross director, told of the work done in Florida by that organization following the recent hurricane.

Allen T. Burns of the National Community Organization said that social work must be thought of in broad terms by welfare workers and by the public. That too often workers interested themselves in one particular line to the exclusion of all others, thereby resulting in a one-sided development in the community.

Among the guests at the conference banquet were Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew.

At the close of the conference, Mrs. G. W. Atkinson of Tampa was elected president of the conference for the coming year, succeeding Marcus A. Fagg of Jacksonville.

Woman Heads Lumber Company and Is Active in Other Lines

Made 50 Per Cent Profit for Cincinnati Firm Following War, Was Made Partner and Later President of the Concern

CINCINNATI (Special Correspondence).—Miss Helen McCabe is a college graduate and a chartered public accountant, as well as being president and general manager of a lumber company of Cincinnati and director of five other companies, but she says she does not believe a col-

lege education is necessary for success in business.

"A good American high school education" she thinks sufficient.

However, she is entitled to three degrees exclusive of the diploma in accountancy, and is an accomplished pianist.

As for that she says that she considers the "job" was really wished on her.

"It was," she says, "loaned to Mr. Menzies to act as his secretary more than 10 years ago and when he passed on I was made president."

"It was through my work during the war and immediately after that I became a member of the firm."

"I manipulated the exchange, so we made a fortune. In shipping our lumber I borrowed against instead of sold sterling. We profited about 50 per cent when exchange appreciated during 1922. That earned me the right to stock in the company and a place upon its board of directors."

"Our company operates 40 mills throughout the United States. We ship at least 100 cars of lumber monthly to the coast for export."

DUTY OF STATE TO CITY SHOWN

National Conference Says It Should Pay More Attention to Recreation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 2.—The State owes it to the citizens of large cities, who pay so large a proportion of the taxes to look after their recreation, says the National Conference on State Parks.

"The welfare of a major portion of any city, and particularly of industrial cities, depends on outdoor recreation," says the conference. "Such recreation can best be obtained in areas without the city's limits but near enough to the homes of the city dwellers to be reached within an hour or two by our present methods of rapid transportation."

"It gives the many city motorists a definite objective for their short automobile drives, after the day is over. It gives them a spot which they can consider as their own without having signs 'no trespass' stare them in the face when they see a roadside spot which was, in the past, the only place where they could stop their car and get an opportunity to see the beauty of the country and enjoy the invigorating fresh air, which is such a welcome change from the smoke and grime of our average American city."

The city, as a rule, cannot acquire areas outside its corporate limits without a special act of the Legislature, and great city populations cannot have the spots which they need for recreation under the present system of rapid motor travel and good roads within the city limits.

The states should show the individual cities on which the prosperity of the average state is most dependent, that they are recognizing and fulfilling their duties to those cities in selecting and establishing, under proper supervision, many of the best

Girls Play Contest With Toy Airplanes

Kansas City Lassies Vie With Boys in Tool Work and Make Success

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—There were more girls than places when the new cooking and sewing classes in the public schools of Kansas City were arranged early this year. So the manual training instructor, A. Edwin Billack, invited Miss Alice R. Moss, teacher of home economics, to send a group of girls to the shop for wood work, if they wanted to come—there were extra places. They came, and have done splendid work with tools supposedly in the realm of boyhood.

Now they propose to excel in aviation, also. Miss Moss reports that nearly a dozen girls have made flying machines in the manual training department of the Milton Moore school.

During the Kansas City Woman's Exposition, March 31-36, a series of contests will be held to determine the relative skill and artistry of the girl miniature aircraft fliers. Suitable prizes will be offered, possibly including a trip for the winner to the fifth annual miniature aircraft fliers tournament in Chicago on May 7 next.

REED CANDIDACY LAUNCHED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—The candidacy of United States Senator James A. Reed for the Democratic nomination for President was launched here at a banquet held by nearly 600 supporters in Missouri. Senator Reed did not attend.

ARBITERS STUDY PEACE POLICIES

Two-Day Discussion Takes Up Chinese and South American Situations

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Grover Clark, editor of the Peking Leader, sketched briefly the history of China and the rise of republican sentiment in that country. China must be permitted to work out a form of government which will best meet its needs, Mr. Clark asserted. The Chinese people are not ready for the republican form of government at present, he said, but the important thing is that they evolve that form of government best suited to their needs. It is particularly important just now, Mr. Clark declared, that young Chinese idealists be convinced that the United States is ready to lay aside forceful means and to deal with their country on a basis of good will and justice.

"Negotiations with China should be conducted on an equitable basis," he continued, "and without any thought of race inferiority or superiority. China should be treated in the family of nations as one of that family. We do not deal with our friends and with members of our families on a basis of inferiority or superiority, but we respect their point of view and their rights as individuals."

A tribute was paid to missionaries in the Orient by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the commission on international justice and good will of Federal Council of Churches. Most of the Chinese leaders have been trained by missionaries who have a thorough knowledge of China's

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CHURCHES GAIN BY CO-OPERATION

17 Chicago Groups Unite in Adjusting Expansion Needs and Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 2.—The "remarkable feature" about the recent phenomenal increase in enrollment over last year at Northwestern University is that "it was almost impossible for a student to enter the College of Liberal Arts unless he or she was in the upper half of their graduating class," wrote the University General Alumni Association in a current communication to members. In engineering school a student was required to be in the upper three-quarters of his class, it was stated.

It is a new trend in the churches, explained Walter A. M. executive secretary of the federation, and executive member of the comity commission which is composed of a liberal number of elected or appointed representatives of the 17 denominations. The plan has been operated with notable success here for seven years and during that time more than 100 churches have been located with the agreement of the commission.

Gains From Co-operation
This co-operation has resulted in an increasing confidence and better understanding between members of the various church groups here and problems are fast vanishing, he continued, declaring that the service had been thoroughly established and has fully justified itself.

Mr. Mee commends this plan to Protestant church folk of other cities. Chicago has a reputation for crime which some newspapers exploit but little is known of this tremendous and important and significant trend in practical results to mankind from bringing together for mutual benefit and not personal gain the many Protestant denominations here, he continued.

He said it would be stated, without exaggeration, that Chicago has now in operation as thorough-going a group of this kind as can be found in any metropolitan district in the Nation.

The comity commission is composed of ecclesiastical and lay members of the denominations in the federation and includes also, as associate members, representatives of organizations whose purposes or interests are closely related to those in the organization.

How the System Operates
There are subcommittees for the field, foreign speaking people, the local Chinese church and on outlook and policy, Mr. Mee continued. When a new subdivision is to be opened a denomination that plans to establish a church there makes application to the comity commission in accordance with the newly established method. The fields committee receives the application and in fact, all applications for any church expansion or change of program, and orders an investigation.

A comprehensive survey of needs of the community and the probable future status is conducted and a recommendation is made to the commission, which may or may not grant the request. Its findings are reached by agreement of representatives of all the denominations in the federation and are so followed by all, he commented.

If permission is given to execute a program and this is not started within one year the situation is brought before the commission, which may extend the time or, if another denomination seeks to serve the new community, may grant the permission to the second group.

Work done for foreign language groups by Protestant denominations in the federation is aided by the special committee for that purpose. The committee on outlook and policy is charged among other duties with "looking forward to and planning for the future contact and development of co-operative Protestant effort, as carried on through the bodies represented in the comity commission, toward the effective churching of Chicago and its environs with the many and widely variant people and conditions to be found therein."

One-Car Trolley System Is Saved From Wreckers
BISMARCK, N. D., March 2 (Special).—Bismarck's one-car trolley system, acquired by the State Government of North Dakota in the days when State ownership of industries was in its zenith, has been saved from the wreckers.

Legislators and others will continue to ride between the State Capitol and downtown Bismarck in the one-man car by decision of the Senate, which voted 31 to 27 for indefinite postponement of a House bill to repeal the law authorizing the line.

And the trolley will continue to

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ENROLLMENT HEAVY AT NORTHWESTERN

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For the Amateur Collector With a Keen Sense, a Little Experience and Knowledge of China, Books, Ivory and Pictures, Romance in the Form of a "Pine" Is Likely to Be Waiting Around the Corner in Some Picturesque Little Outdoor Stall.

The Gentle Art of Curio Hunting Leads to Bargains in Odd Places

In Unpretentious Little Shops, London and Paris Often Seem to Hide Their Treasures

London, Eng. Special Correspondence
THERE are few more fascinating hobbies than hunting for curios, and of all the races of mankind, probably the citizens of the United States are the keenest hunters when visiting Europe. The hobby is, we admit, generally associated with the possession of considerable wealth; but there is no reason why it should not be followed by those of moderate means, who may have only a comparatively small sum yearly to devote to it. In the latter case, however, they find their markets or auction rooms in Leather Lane, the Caledonian Market, Rag Fair, and the New Cut rather than in

eye. The fortunate finder would have thought it a bargain in a West End dealer's shop if it had been offered at 10 or 15 guineas.

One searches chiefly in the East End markets for Satsuma ware, and Cloisonné, and occasionally specimens of the Ming dynasties turn up. Quite recently a beautiful jar with its lid was purchased by an amateur collector, for which he was asked 10 shillings, a Bond Street expert valuing the jar a day or two later at 100 guineas. One can also sometimes find delightful ivories in the East End markets.

At the market held on Mile End Waste there turned up not long ago an early Burns, worth to anyone a £10 note, which was secured at 3d. And from amidst the same conglomeration of odds and ends of books, from which the Burns was extracted, was fished up a charming little "Book of the Hours," dating from 1530, the cover of which was shabby with use in ancient times. It contained some charming initial illuminations, by the finder and was knocked down under the hammer for 160 guineas. It had cost the finder half a crown!

Autographed Letters
Occasionally, too, autographed letters of celebrities can be picked up for a few pence. Not long ago a collector who was sauntering through Club Row saw an ordinary looking and very dirty lined portfolio, and was sufficiently curious to examine its contents. The latter proved to be 40 or 50 letters, which had been received or collected by a well-known politician in the early part of the last century. There were letters from several writers of note, including Sir Walter Scott, Fanny Burney, Macaulay, and what apparently was a copy of an original draft of a poem by Keats signed by the poet, and there were, signatures of Nelson, Lady Hamilton and Wellington. Perhaps the collection is worth £50 or £60; it was certainly not dear at the 2s. which was asked and given!

Then in Paris one has also some chance, and exciting find, if one wanders among the picturesque little outdoor markets which are often

found stowed away in quite unexpected corners. The present writer some years ago picked out of the 25 centimes box of an out-door book-stall, on one of the quays near the Institut de France, a tiny volume bound in white calf, tooled in gold, which from the arms and cipher upon the cover had undoubtedly belonged at some time or another to Mary Queen of Scots. At another time a first edition of Swinburne, valued at £20, was picked up for a franc under similar conditions. And

A Collector's Moment

A Wash, a Polish, a Bargain Indeed!
quite recently in an out-door market near Notre Dame a small picture on a panel was purchased for 50 francs, which was pronounced by a well-known dealer of the Rue Drouot undoubtedly a David Teniers worth possibly £200. Also in a Paris out-door market was picked up not so long ago for 20 francs a large Jacobean salt cellar. The dealer had said, "I haven't had time to shine it up, monsieur; but it will clean all right."

When the purchaser had given it a wash and a polish he discovered the hall mark which told him that he had got a bargain, indeed.

It will be gathered from what has been said, that an odd day can be used by the amateur collector in paying a visit to one or other of the outdoor markets of London or Paris. There is always the chance of an old master for a few shillings, if one knows old masters at a glance, or a bit of Chelsea or Spode for a shilling or two, and occasionally a first edition for a few pence.

Need of Playgrounds Is Shown for Children in Crowded Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO.—Probably not more than 100 children live in rooms cramped between tall buildings of Chicago's downtown business district, but 63 per cent of them were called to the juvenile court during the last 15 months, says E. V. Burgess, secretary of the American Sociological Society, to show that the rate of delinquency is highest where children have no opportunities for normal play.

In contrast to this neglected area he noted an up-town residential district near the western limits of the city which did not send a single child to the juvenile court during the same 15 months. This favored quarter has adequate recreational facilities and normal homes.

Lying between the two extremes is a zone especially in need of better facilities for children's play, said Mr. Burgess. It is the fringe of the business district, inhabited by great numbers of foreign factory workers. They live in crowded quarters, in homes that make a poor appeal to the growing boy and girl.

"Provisions for recreation are inadequate here," said Mr. Burgess. "Settlements and playgrounds have been established but there are not so many of these in proportion to the number of children in the crowded neighborhoods.

"This is the port of entry for immigrants. Foreign parents find it hard to hold their children who are falling away from old-world customs."

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MICHIGAN ASKS BUILDING FUND

Dr. Little Says \$4,925,000 Is Needed for Dormitories and Other Purposes

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, has requested the State Legislature to appropriate \$4,925,000 for new buildings. Of this amount \$1,350,000 is asked for the ground and the construction of dormitories to house 500 girls of the university.

In his request Dr. Little asserts that only under proper and adequate living conditions can students be trained in habits of regular, intelligent and desirable behavior. He points out that "the stronger and finer side of an individual undergoes its best development in the atmosphere of comfortable home-like surroundings." The university has at present five women's dormitories which were built by private donations.

For enlarging the equipment of the School of Education \$1,100,000 is asked to build an addition to the present University High School, in which primary classes will be taught and which will contain offices for the faculty of the School of Education.

New Observatory Planned
The present observatory has been surrounded by the growing city, and the university heating plant, located near by, makes observations difficult. Also, the close proximity of the railroad prevents accurate research. The sum of \$450,000 is asked for a new site and building.

For a building at the Douglass Lake biological station, \$75,000 is asked. This request is in conformity with the university plan to aid the State in its conservation program.

James B. Angell Hall, the main building of the university, is being built in sections; the main part has been completed, and now \$300,000 is asked for a south wing. The present offices of the administration will be moved into this wing from the central portion of Old University Hall.

Removal of Tax Limit
The balance of the appropriation for one of the professional schools and proposes an addition to Cousins Hall, the nurses' residence, and buildings for specialization.

The State Legislature is being requested by the university to remove the limitation placed upon the apportioned mill tax, from which the salaries of the faculties and the upkeep of the university is paid. According to the mill tax as originally passed the university was to receive six-tenths of a mill. A few years ago the Legislature decreed that the university should not receive more than

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PROFESSORS WIN AGAINST CRITIC

Iowa Senate Refuses Bill to Investigate Their Outside Activities

DES MOINES (Special Correspondence).—College professors who add to their salaries by engaging in gainful occupations not connected with the universities have a perfect right to do so in Iowa. At least they won a victory when the state Senate voted two to one against the Skromme bill demanding a professional investigation.

"Many of the college professors have outside activities netting them greater incomes than the amount of their salary," said Lora J. Skromme, Senator. "Outside interests are reaching into our educational institutions and influencing the viewpoint of the professors."

The Skromme bill was aimed at the State University of Iowa and Iowa State College. He cited a variety of occupations in which the Ames instructors have been engaged in addition to national lecture work and writing of books. Three professors are organized into a company as contractors, and as such have erected a number of school buildings, fraternity and sorority houses, he said.

P. Curtis, dean of Ames, criticized for serving on the board of directors of Armour & Co., came to his defense with a letter explaining: "I feel my services on the board will be of great service to the agricultural interests of the State."

At a legislative caucus on the Skromme bill, it was decided that if any action was necessary it would be up to the State Board of Education.

MR. VARE CERTIFIED AS SENATOR-ELECT
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 2 (AP).—J. S. Fisher, Governor, has issued a new certificate of election to William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania. The certificate is intended to take the place of the one issued by Gifford Pinchot, former Governor, in which he certified to the United States Senate that Mr. Vare appeared to have been elected on the face of the returns at the general election last November.

The new certificate takes the regular form prescribed by the Senate. In issuing the new certificate, Mr. Fisher stated that he took the position that the Senate was the judge of whether a candidate was elected, and that it was the function of the Governor to act only as the transmitting agent between the voters and the Senate.

HOUSE TO HAVE NEW BUILDING
WASHINGTON (AP).—The House has voted \$5,300,000 to build itself a new office building annex. The measure was sent to the Senate without a record vote. Plans for the new structure provide for more than 200 offices, several large committee rooms, a swimming pool, a lounge, and a gymnasium.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITISH ATTACK OPIUM TRADE

Sir M. Delevingne Urges That Stricter Control Be Exercised in Future

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British representative on the League of Nations advisory committee on opium and dangerous drugs, who has been very active in exposing the extent of the illicit traffic in narcotics, made a special appeal to the governments of the chief manufacturing and distributing countries at a committee meeting recently to undertake a special investigation in order to discover at what points and through what channels the smuggling has been taking place.

Indeed, so scandalous and notorious has the leakage of dangerous drugs into improper channels from certain manufacturing and distributing countries become that under the searchlight which Sir Malcolm has turned on the traffic the representatives of France, Germany, Switzerland and Japan on the advisory committee have been hard put to it to defend their governments and have promised in their name that stricter measures of control shall be exercised in the future.

League Not to Blame
Sir John Campbell pointed out that it is not the League of Nations which is to blame, since it has no executive authority and the only power which it possesses is the force of public opinion. It is the member governments which refuse to carry out their solemn obligations to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to medical purposes which are responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs. The simple clear obligation exists.

In the note which he communicated on the subject to the committee, Sir Malcolm pointed out that the drugs which find their way into the outlawed narcotic trade of the world are manufactured in factories which are under the control of the governments named, though the import of the raw material to the completion of the process of manufacture. Moreover, the drugs pass out of the factory under control into the hands of wholesalers who cannot sell them except under strict supervision as to their destination and the purpose to which they are to be used.

My Illicit Traffic
According to the Hague convention, said Sir Malcolm, every government in whose territory these drugs were manufactured was pledged to limit the amount manufactured to legitimate purposes both for the internal and the export trade. And yet huge quantities of these drugs passed into the illicit traffic! Sir Malcolm maintained, therefore, that if the governments concerned would only put the powers which they already possess to use by extending effective administrative control to every detail of the trade, the traffic in harmful drugs could be very largely suppressed. What he urged was prompt and vigorous inspection and unified action by all the governments concerned so that the offending dealer might be apprehended and deprived of his license, a punishment which was more effective than imprisonment in stopping his business. For it was clear that it was through the illicit trade in drugs that the leakage in the first place took place.

Administrative Control
As a result of this leakage, explained Sir Malcolm, morphine and cocaine had become a world-wide menace, penetrating into China, India, and Russia, while the Egyptian traffic was rapidly becoming a race of drug addicts. It was therefore the plain duty of the manufacturing and distributing countries which had under existing conventions adequate powers to suppress the illicit traffic to deal with the evil by tightening up their administrative control.

A representative of the Christian Science Monitor in London recently received a letter from Dr. W. H. Graham Aspland, secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking, conveying the serious information that between Oct. 25 and Dec. 12 more morphine and heroin was seized at the Shanghai post office than was captured by the cus-

tom officials on steamers entering the ports of Shanghai, Tientsin, and Tientsin during the whole of 1925.

It appears, Dr. Aspland says, that the drug combine is endeavoring to introduce drugs into China in postal packages, the watch on steamers having proved too strict. The amount seized in the six weeks mentioned was 10,815 ounces of morphine and heroin in 741 packets. Only about 70 of these packets bore any label revealing manufacturers or country of origin, but the postmarks showed that they had been dispatched from towns in Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, Holland, Hungary and Austria.

TORQUAY GROWS IN PUBLIC FAVOR

Fishing Village Becomes One of Most Charming Resorts in Devon

TORQUAY, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Very few overseas visitors to Britain return home with any adequate idea of the seaside resorts available in the British Isles, espe-

cially on the sheltered and pleasantly temperate south coast. English resorts have suffered greatly in this respect in comparison with the Channel and Atlantic coast of France, but in many respects the English resorts offer the traveler advantages not found on the Continent.

To a visitor wishing to see a good example of an English coast resort, Torquay may safely be recommended. It is the largest and best developed resort on the south Devonshire coast and, being 193 miles from London, attracts a better class of people than the popular resorts nearer the metropolis.

Torquay occupies a charming setting in the sheltered recesses of Tor Bay. The air throughout the year is warm and pleasant, so much so that the trees and foliage of the town and district have a semi-tropical air, with palm trees on every hand, and with a profusion of plants like geraniums and fuchsias growing to extraordinary size. Stretching along the bay in the neighborhood of Torquay are a series of picturesque villages, some of them nestling at the foot of the great limestone cliffs and remaining in appearance today much as they were centuries ago. Torquay itself was a small and unknown fishing village until the rare qualities of its climate became advertised in the middle of the last century.

Torquay's history goes back many centuries, and the remains of Torre Abbey, founded in 1196, are still to be seen. Here are the ruins of a twelfth century church and other items of historical interest, showing that for centuries before tourist resorts became fashionable Torquay was a favored spot. Here also is Kent's Cavern, where most interesting prehistoric remains have been made, some of which show that Britain was inhabited at a time when animals now extinct roamed the island. The cave was first thor-

oughly examined in 1825, and at that time dates carved by visitors in 1571 and 1668 were found. No short description can do adequate justice to the beauty, charm and rugged strength of the Devonshire coast. It is a kind of scenery and landscape of which the southwest of England has a natural monopoly, and must be seen to be appreciated. Visitors to this part of Britain go back year after year, always certain of finding something new and interesting. It is part of the coast which visitors approaching Plymouth, Southampton or Havre have seen from the decks of their ships, but no such long-distance view gives even the faintest concep-

TASMANIA HAS ROAD PROBLEM

Commonwealth and State to Co-operate in Meeting Needs of Traffic

HOBART, Tas. (Special Correspondence)—On account of the great increase in the number of motor transport vehicles in Tasmania the

road in the state and the triangular arrangement referred to has not yielded sufficient capital to do all that is necessary.

Restoration of Roads
A new scheme is now about to be brought into operation which it is calculated will restore the roads to a condition that will stand up to the motor traffic. The carrying out of the works will be placed under skilled road engineers, and special road-making plant will be imported. The scheme, under which the Commonwealth will contribute £1 for every 15 shillings spent by the state, has just been ratified by the Tasmanian Parliament and will be put in hand immediately. The work relates to main developmental roads, trunk roads, and arterial roads. The expenditure for the first five years will be approximately £1,000,000.

The jubilee has just been celebrated of the discovery of tin in Tasmania. Official records of production were not kept until 1886, since which time nearly £15,000,000 worth of this metal has been raised in Tasmania, which is the largest tin-producing state in Australia. The first recorded output of tin in Tasmania was in 1873, when three tons, valued at £220, was produced.

The record production for any one year stands at £557,000 in 1906. It is now under £300,000. The total value of minerals raised in Tasmania since the keeping of official records in 1880 is over £250,000,000. Over 5000 men are now employed in the industry.

Municipal Boundaries
In Tasmania there are 47 municipalities controlling an average area of 350,000 acres each. Originally there were small bodies known as road trusts and town boards. With the creation of municipalities these local governing bodies are clothed with much enlarged powers and increased responsibilities. The Government has now decided to set up a commission to redefine the boundaries with the view to reducing the number of municipalities and the cost.

Tasmania spends one-ninth of its total government revenues on free and compulsory education, and is recognized as having as fine an education system as any in Australia.

It is now proposed to enlarge the scope for teaching domestic arts and sciences. The training will be graduated so that the pupils will pass from junior to senior schools. It is pleasing to note that the Tasmanian Labor Government is heartily in accord with the scheme propounded by the education authorities.

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Reformer Preaches One Day to King at Windsor, Next to a "Ragged School"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Canon Peter Green, who declined the honor of a bishopric by the Church of England because "he did not want a palace, a motorcar, or a big income," has just celebrated his twenty-fifth year of service as rector of a church in Salford.

A vigorous reformer and brilliant controversialist on such subjects as temperance, Sunday observance, and gambling, Canon Green is popular and beloved among his brother clergymen, many of whom, together with the Mayor and city council of Salford, attended a commemorative reception and service in honor of the canon's quarter century of crusading for good causes. Free Churchmen united with Anglicans in expressing their esteem and affection for this "simple preacher and untiring worker for social progress and reform."

The Bishop of Manchester referred to his single-minded devotion to people and civic betterment as one who obeys the apostolic precept to "speak the truth in love." The Mayor of Salford said of him: "He jogs off to Windsor or Buckingham Palace to preach before the King, and the next day he is speaking in the 'Ragged School'—always the same, plain, sound, everyday man of affairs." Dr. George Jackson, a Nonconformist leader of Manchester, said: "Every organization in our city that is trying to make better men and women and to shield the weak and unwary, turns to Canon Green as to a friend."

In declining the bishopric of Lincoln in 1919, Canon Green explained that having spent all his clerical career in large towns he did not feel that he possessed the knowledge of rural problems which would be needed in a great agricultural diocese such as Lincoln. But there was another reason.

"I have a very definite ideal," he said at the time, "of what a bishop's life should be, and there is a big battle to be fought in the future on the question of bishops' palaces and incomes. . . . No one recognizes more fully than I do that many of the bishops are poorer as such than they were before they accepted the office, but that does not alter the fact that the bishops' palaces, the bishops' motorcars, and the bishops' incomes are a real stumblingblock to the workingman in accepting Christianity."

He would always desire, he said, to continue living among his people "in a dwelling of ordinary proportions to which all could feel they have ready access."

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Sunset Stories

Mr. Scroggins Helps the Squiffletrees

"DON'T know what that Squiffletree family is going to do!" said Mrs. Scroggins, placing a dish of porridge before her husband. The porridge was richly flavored with dates, nuts and cream, and being a squirrel who quite thoroughly enjoys porridge with dates, nuts and cream, Mr. Scroggins nodded but said nothing.

When the porridge was eaten, he turned his sturdy intelligence to the matter of what the Squiffletrees were going to do. They are known far and wide as the largest family of squirrels on the Common, numbering father, mother, seven boys and seven girls—a grand total of 16.

"That was elegant porridge," said Mr. Scroggins. "Tell me about the Squiffletrees."

"Well, their father can't remember where he hid the family food. Unless something happens I don't know what will happen and neither does Mrs. Squiff."

"Hurrum!" said Mr. Scroggins, which is his way of threatening to think. "Of course, you can't know what will happen unless something does. Hurrum!" After five minutes of thinking, he felt the need of air, picked up his hat and cane and went out. "I'll see what can be done," he promised Mrs. Scroggins.

A high song, bright as a tongue of flame, came to him as he stepped along and turning his eyes toward a tree from which the song seemed to come, he saw a crowd of sparrows crowded together on the ample branch of an elm.

"That can't be a sparrow singing," muttered Mr. Scroggins. "I'll go and see who it is." He went to the tree, and he saw a sparrow, hopped up and he drew near.

"Mr. Scroggins, here is Madame Canary, a friend of mine. It's too bad the whole Common can't hear her sing for she has one of the finest voices in the world."

Then there came an electric shock. Mr. Scroggins like an idea struck Mr. Scroggins. "Why not give a benefit concert?" he asked Madame Canary, bowing low.

"Who would benefit?" asked Madame Canary in tones of sterling silver.

"Well, there is a deserving family among us," said Mr. Scroggins. "The father can't remember where he hid the family nuts. They need help badly. Squiffletree is the name."

"How unfortunate!" cried the gracious singer. "When shall the benefit begin?"

Mr. Scroggins seized upon the scheme eagerly. "Right away!" he said. "I'll send scouts at once to gather the Commoners right here. The scouts—15 swift sparrows and three of the less swift pigeons—few off like arrows."

"Come at once to the benefit concert by Madame Canary," they

shouted. "Bring nuts, seeds, anything that squirrels with an absent-minded father can eat. Madame Canary will sing. The Squiffletrees will get the food."

Everyone who heard the message rushed to find something suitable for a benefit and in three minutes the elm was crowded. All 16 Squiffletrees were there.

Madame Canary sang and sang, and each song brought to those who heard it more light and color than they had known before in the world. She finished one song on a note so high that ears of men and women couldn't hear it, but the squirrels, pigeons, and sparrows did. No sooner did the note strike Mr. Squiffletree's ears than something happened, and he recalled where he had hid the family food.

With a rush he was off to a little



"Why Not Give a Benefit Concert?" He Asked Madame Canary, Bowing Low.

hillock near the bandstand. Digging feverishly, sure enough he soon discovered heaps and heaps of nuts and all sorts of nourishment. He rushed back to the concert. "Madame, I don't recall your name, but your song made me remember where I hid the food. Come, Squiffletrees! and the entire 15 were either led or carried (according to their age) to the heap of food awaiting them."

Mr. Squiffletree completely forgot the food that had been brought to the benefit, in the excitement of remembering the food that he had thought was lost.

Mr. Scroggins was asked what should be done with it and the only thing he could think of was that it be eaten then and there. But there was some left over and that was all taken to the Squiffletrees to add to their store.

[Look for Mr. Scroggins every Wednesday.]

With the Libraries

Due to a regrettable error, the article in this column on Wednesday, Feb. 22, "Some Immigrant Readers Considered," by Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, was printed only in part. This article, the fourth of a series, will be published in full next Wednesday, March 9.

China's "Four Libraries"—The Ssu-ku Chuan Shu

By JOHN C. B. KWEI

Curator, Chinese Collection, Columbia University

THIS is the general attitude of the Chinese educated class toward a set of books, printed in the Manchu Dynasty, under the glorious reign of Chien-lung (1736-96). The age of Chien-lung is usually considered the Golden Age of the Chinese cultural achievements in the Manchu Dynasty. Among all the literary publications accomplished, there stands the immortal Ssu-ku Chuan Shu, or the Complete Set of the Four Libraries. The "libraries," here used, mean libraries of the classics, history, philosophy, and miscellany, into which four classes the Chinese usually classify the human knowledge. What is there of value in philosophy, religion, ethics, history and others that has not found a place in these hand-written pages? Through them we may still have the counsel of Confucius and the advice of Mencius. Through them, all the accomplishments and failures of many generations of men, all their hopes and their fancies, their beliefs and doubts, are still available for our understanding and contemplation. Moreover, this book is world-famous for its birth, scope covered, and number of volumes.

Many thinking Chinese have asked themselves again and again the question why this gigantic work should be completed under the Manchu rule, instead of any other time, when the Chinese were governed by their own rulers. Before 1644, the Manchus were not a part of China. They were foreigners to the Chinese. They were not a literary people, and had no native literature. It must not be supposed that this work was the mere result of the prosperous conditions of the time. In order to understand

so doing, hundreds of scholars were brought before the Emperor, and were appointed to work with others on the history of the previous dynasty, and other works entailing labor and research.

Copied by Hand

Ssu-ku Chuan Shu is the direct outcome of this work. It was started in 1772 with the idea of copying every known Chinese book, and it was finished in 1782. Every official had been instructed to search out and send all books to Peking, especially those that had a direct bearing on ethical teachings. Private individuals were also induced to send books to the capital. If one could send more than 100 kinds of books, he would be called a "Custodian of Books," and his name would be listed down in the bibliography of the book. If more than 600 or 700 books could be sent, the Emperor would show his appreciation by presenting to the owner a set of books, with his own seal, and possibly with his own comment. Thus, a large collection was made possible and publications of a seditious character were destroyed. According to the official records, from 1774 to 1782, more than 13,000 volumes of books permeated with a hostile attitude, had been utterly demolished.

For nearly 10 years, more than 356 persons did the editing work alone. There were about 1500 scribes or copyists, who wrote all day long. In those days the working hours were practically from sunrise to sunset, with two meals daily, and no consideration for any form of recreation. The first copy of Ssu-ku Chuan Shu was bound in 36,000 volumes, with four different kinds of binding colors—blue for the classics, red for the history, white for the philosophy, and black for the miscellany. There are 10 main divisions in the classics, 15 in the history, 14 in the philosophy, and five in the miscellany. It was placed in the Wen-yuen-kou, inside the Imperial City, Peking. In 1783 the second copy was completed and sent to Wen-shou-kou, Mukden. Before long, the third copy was stocked in Yuan-ming-yuan, near Peking, and the fourth in Wen-ling-kou, Jehol. Three more extra copies were finished in 1784, one for the Wen-hui-kou, Yangchow; one for the Wen-chung-kou, Chang-chiang; one for the Wen-lan-kou, Hangchow. The third copy was completely lost in 1860 when Yuan-ming-yuan was burned to the ground. The fifth, sixth and seventh were more or less lost during the Taiping Rebellion (1850-64). Only the first, second and fourth are left, which are now in Peking.

Ssu-ku Chuan Shu was first accomplished with no intention of enlightening the public. But since the conception of book-collection in China has been greatly widened and enlarged, not for one person, not for one dynasty, not for the privileged class, and not for one particular locality or time, but for the welfare of the whole Nation and for the progress of the whole world. It finds its channel for service in the Chinese library movement.

Art Patron Donates Prize of \$400 to Students' Fund

CHICAGO, (AP)—The name of Edward Burgess Butler, retired merchant and a trustee of the Art Institute, failed to prevent rejection of three of his paintings by judges in the Chicago artists' exhibition. It is known that the following revelation that one landscape he entered under a fictitious name won recognition. Mr. Butler, who claimed the \$400 paid for the canvas "And Then It Rained," by identifying himself as the mysterious "Karl Ruble," under whose name it was entered and accepted, has departed for California to paint more landscapes. The \$400 was given to the Butler Scholarship Fund for young artists.

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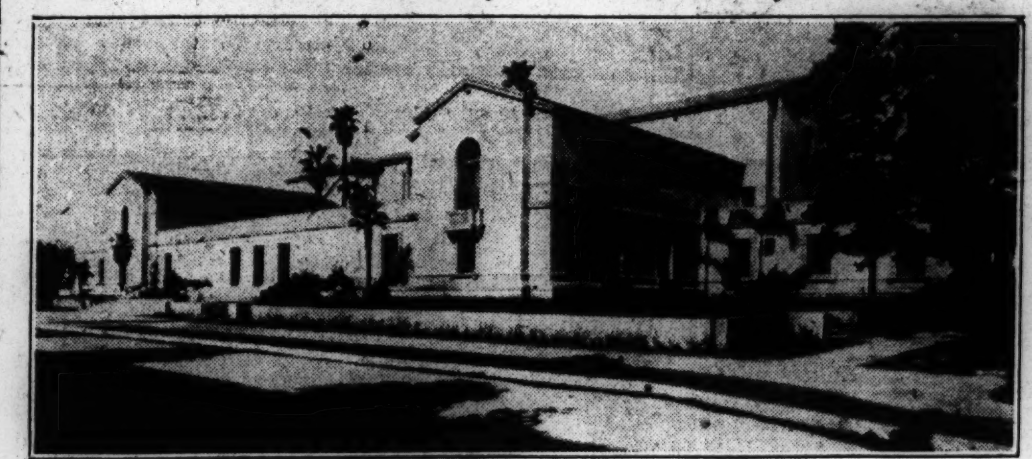
WE HEAR, not infrequently, of long distances which have to be traveled by Freemasons in certain parts of the world in order that they may attend Masonic meetings and so fulfill the obligations into which they have entered, but the record must be that related re-

much maligned. The speaker first, however, essayed to prove that the poet's family was not of so humble an origin as is usually imagined. Burn's ancestors, he said, had lived for at least 200 years in Kincardineshire on the estate of the Keiths, Earls Marischals of Scotland, which family lost all in the Jacobite rising of 1715. Robert Burns's first cousin

became Sir Alexander Burnes, who was British political resident at Kabul in 1841, and was there assassinated by the Afghans in that year. Chevalier James Burnes, who, in 1846, was appointed Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, was his brother. The poet's mother was a Miss Brown of Kirkcaldy, a family of peasants of some consequence and lengthy pedigree.

The son of one of the English Provincial Grand Masters has suggested that there should be a restriction placed upon the number of candidates admitted into Freemasonry, in

New Public Library, Pasadena, California



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, PASADENA, CALIF.

This Building in the Italian Renaissance Style is the First Unit of a Civic Center Group. The Second, a City Hall, is Now Under Construction, and the Third, a Public Auditorium, Will Be Erected in Due Time.

LIBRARY COMPLETED IN PASADENA GROUP

Marks First Unit in \$3,500,000 Civic Center

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Completion of Pasadena's new public library, sees the construction of the first of a series of three civic structures, planned in connection with a civic center project in Pasadena. Designed by Myron Hunt and H. C. Chambers, the building follows the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, adapted and suited to California conditions and environment. Roman and classical features of architecture have been utilized in a modified manner for some of the effects. The architects believe that, at a future date, the style of architecture shown in the building will be classed as essentially Californian.

The library project cost \$312,577. Of this sum, \$226,577 was the price of the land on which the building is situated. The second unit of the group, a city hall, is in course of construction. The third building of the civic center will be an auditorium. A bond issue of \$3,500,000 was voted in 1923, to pay for the entire group.

consequence of the increasing number of applications that are being made. As a matter of fact, such restriction was made a few years ago by the Grand Lodge of England when it restricted the number of initiates at any one meeting of a lodge to two, except under very special and unusual circumstances, for which a dispensation or special privilege from Grand Lodge must first be obtained. Further, that it is not possible or desirable to go. The utmost care is now taken by every lodge in the admission to see that none but "good men and true" are admitted and that they are in a position to maintain the annual cost attached to membership of the lodge they desire to join and also, in addition, make an annual contribution to the Masonic institutions.

SENATE ACTS ON SOUVENIRS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to authorize the sale or donation of portions of the Frigate Constitution as souvenirs to aid in reconditioning of the vessel has been passed by the Senate. It now goes to the House.

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FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

THE MONITOR READER

1. Who was the first exponent of Americanism?—Home Forum.
2. How did one Australian girl happen to be "in someone else's shoes for a day"?—Sundial.
3. How has education become a "24-hour-a-day job"?—News.
4. What can the farmer do to reduce marketing costs?—Cartoon.
5. Who should teach?—Educational Page.
6. What English word has enriched the French language?—World Press.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

of good grazing in some valley and had taken their camels away, leaving their loads at some spot along the trail. And no one would think of molesting or stealing the dates or merchandise, although many other Arabs might pass along the same route during the time of absence of the owners.

BAR PERSONALITIES, DEMOCRATS DEMAND

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 2 (AP)—Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York and William Gibbs McAdoo of California, as potential candidates for the Democratic nomination for President in 1928, have been urged to refrain from "personalities" and from engaging in differences which might result in a fight within the Democratic ranks, in a letter signed by 78 Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature.

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FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Private Papers of George Gissing

A Review by THOMAS MOULT

The Letters of George Gissing. Collected by Algonquin and Ellen Gissing. London: Constable, 18s. net.

GEORGE GISSING was the author of those titles given a fair indication of the general theme—"The Unclassed," "Demos," "The Old Women," "New Grub Street" and "The Nether World." He also wrote a travel book, "By the Ionian Sea," a critical study of Charles Dickens, and an imaginative autobiography in diary form, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft." His last book was published in 1906, and it is an indication of how narrowly he was estimated that in the encyclopedic and reference books of the period there is no allusion to him at all.

But he was not altogether ignored even when he was least appreciated. While in France he was able to record that "Oscar Wilde, I found on my table a lot of splendid roses and white lilies, and with them a visiting card on which was written, 'From two admirers of Mr. George Gissing.' Today his works are read by a thoughtful and discriminating minority, especially 'Ryecroft,' and the democratic movement in our time is finding much of the life against which it is an organized protest reflected and faithfully portrayed in such novels as 'Demos' and 'The Unclassed.'

Arouses Interest

The curiosity of readers about the personal lives and habits of their favorite authors is well known. But so far there has been little indication that might indicate more than a faint interest in the man George Gissing. Henceforward, however, that interest is likely to become widespread, for by making a collection of the letters written by him to members of his family Miss Ellen and Mr. Algonquin Gissing, his sister and brother, have introduced to the outer world an author of uncommon charm and earnestness, one of a type that grows more and more likeable as we gain knowledge of him.

Moreover, the ground has now been adequately prepared for a thoroughgoing biography of Gissing. In a way, the present book is itself a biography of a most useful kind to the imaginative student who can fill in the gaps inevitably left when the correspondence and extracts from diaries are as intermittent as were Gissing's. And no man's view of him in the future will have importance unless it has for its basis this fascinating compilation.

We can trace in Gissing's whole career, from the first beginnings in Yorkshire and Northumberland, where he was educated and first corresponded with his home-staying brothers and sisters, to whom he was devoted. At the age of 19 he spent some time in America, and reports from Waltham, Mass., in 1877, that "the other night we formed a sleigh party at the school, and had a real good time. All the teachers went and about 30 scholars. We started at 7:30 in the evening, went to a town called Brighton, where we dismounted and played games, etc. In a large hotel then came back again and got home at 12:30. You could have done nothing of the kind in England. You know it couldn't be done with a lot of English schoolboys, but here you always find your kind like gentlemen and they respect you."

A Birthday Resolution

When he recrossed the Atlantic and took lodgings in London in order that he might enter on his career of authorship he sent to one of his brothers a birthday resolution, in which his essential character is eloquently revealed.

"We, as men living in this noble world, have only one course to pursue—a straight one of open truth. This takes away half our difficulties. We never have to calculate and change our policy; we never have to regret the failure of that policy. If this does not help to bring to us the end of life it will at any rate at the end bring us a consolation most certain. We shall have tried to do nothing unworthy of our principles. We must lead, we will not be led. Men shall meet us, and leave us, meeting another shall say, 'We have just spoken to a true man.'"

Unfortunately he attaches to it a cynical footnote: "How fine these words sound! Will they bring us a loaf for tomorrow?" He had already entered into Doubting Castle, and although he declared to his family that "if ever literature was a man's vocation it is certainly mine: I cannot conceive of my life otherwise than as being spent in scribbling," the shadow of doubt and skepticism was on him throughout his prime. The world became for him a twilit, joyless thing, and he approached it oversensitively and full of anxiety. "For people who are not anxious about tomorrow's dinner," he wrote, "London is very fine; otherwise it is a cruel sort of business." And elsewhere—"It is impossible for me to see the world in a rosy light." In a reminiscent note that has been appended to the letters, Gissing's sister describes how "well I remember, when he was with us for a month or two at a time, busy upon some novel, the sight of his face on his joining us in the evening."

Years of Serenity

"I have never yet known what sunlight is," he wrote from the Mediterranean during a holiday abroad, and the statement, that refers simply to the experience of the moment, may be regarded as pathetically symbolic. Only after he had struggled past middle age with disappointing half-success did he put aside his doubts and cynicism and come to years of serenity. During that late time he did his happiest writings; and he brought to it an idealistic philosophy of which we have the rudiments in his young student days.

"You remember," he said at 23 to a sister, "I once spoke to you of Time and Space. Granting Time and Space I will prove to you that a certain cave must be of a certain age, owing to the existence of stalactites which grow at a known rate; will prove that the moon is so far from the earth. But how about my own senses? They are powers given to me in some strange way, and they compel me to regard things after a certain fashion; but may not that fashion be something widely

diverse from Absolute Truth? The color-blind man will tell you that red is green, and so on, showing that the senses only guarantee certain conditional truths."

And yet, although he freed his youngest and zest of living, which are the heritage of all, persisted in breaking forth occasionally in his letters. The more thought of Italy and Greece was sufficient to set his pen blossoming, so to say, and his communications are thoroughly enjoyable once we have properly appreciated the difficult circumstances in which they were written. When he managed to forget himself he spoke most zestfully about other authors, other volumes than his own. "Read Conrad's new book," he urged his brother in 1903. "He is the strongest writer—in every sense of the word—at present publishing in English. Marvellous writing! The other men are mere scribbles in comparison." At another time, "Dickens," he said, "could not even write the shortest note without some admirable fun in it. What a man he was!"

His admiration of the great masters of literature is well shown in a piece of advice he offers to his young sister:

"Who can really study Shakespeare and not be the gentler, nobler, wiser for it? I have vast faith in imagination."

"Winterwise"



Woodcut by F. E. Warren for Zephine Humphrey's Collection of Essays (Dutton).

Mr. Neihardt's Poetry

Collected Poems of John G. Neihardt. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$4.

A NUMBER of cogent reasons justify this first collection of Mr. Neihardt's entire poetic achievement. Here may be surveyed the development of a distinctive American poet from the bold original lyrics appearing as "A Bundle of Myrrh," just 20 years ago, to the completion of the third epic, "The Song of the Indian Wars," celebrating the heroic days of the pioneer conquests. To the thoughtful student of poetry perhaps the most significant aspect of this whole achievement is the confident fusion of traditional strains and new world inspirations. The epigraph of the first volume of 1907 was derived from the scriptural "Song of Songs," while the Prelude reads:

I would sing as the Wind . . .
I would sing as the Storm . . .
I would sing as the Prairie
As the Prairie dreaming in the heat, satisfied,
drowsy and mystical.
For I am part of the Prairie,
Kin to the Wind and the Lightning.

From the beginning Mr. Neihardt has shown himself subtly but intensely conscious of the historical and poetic associations of human history.

How can I rebuild my Babylon?
How can I rebuild the magic of the olden?
How can I rebuild my dust heaps into a city?

The City of My Ancient Dream?

Bringing Back Epic Days

But the life-work to which he has dedicated himself is to bring back again the epic days of the West and to perpetuate their significance as an integral, dramatic part of the westward impulse of the whole race. So striking is his vision of the drama of his own vision that we must let him speak for himself:

As a result of our individualistic tendencies, our numerous jostling nationalities, and our materialistic temper, Americans are prone to regard the Past as being separated from us as by an insurmountable wall. We lack the sense of racial continuity. For us it is almost as though the world began yesterday morning; and too much of our contemporary literature is based upon that view. The affairs of antiquity seem to the general of us to be as remote as the dimmest star, and as little related to our activities. But what we lack is the sense of the close unity of all time and all human experience has come upon me so strongly that I have felt, for an intense moment, how just a little more of the past might be there in time to hear Achilles training a Chorus, or to see the wizard chisel still busy with the Parthenon frieze, or to hear Socrates telling his dreams to his judges. It is in some such mood that I approach that body of precious sagacity which I have called the Western American Epics; and I see it, not as a thing in itself, but rather as one phase of the whole race life from the beginning; indeed, the final link in that long chain of heroic periods stretching from the region of the Eu-

phrates eastward into India and westward to our own Pacific coast.

Such is the purpose which has inspired the devoted labor upon the three epics already completed, as previously described on this page and elsewhere in The Christian Science Monitor.

On the occasion of the appearance of these collected works it should be recalled that Mr. Neihardt has recently published an unpretentious yet arresting little volume on "Poetic Values—Their Reality and Our Need of Them" (Macmillan, 1925). So simple and yet so profound is his exposition of the essential values of poetry that we could wish that every college student might share the revelation which must have come to the audience at the University of Nebraska when the two lectures, "Common Sense" and "The Creative Dream," composing the volume, were originally delivered. Particularly effective is Mr. Neihardt's description of sculpture, painting, poetry and music as receding in that order from the "common-sense" world and yet ascending in the same order to the level of universal appeal. "We were safe with sculpture and its three-way solidity. The trouble began when we sacrificed one-third of reality for the part of painting. The situation became alarming when, in descending to poetry, we were hard put to save even one-third of the real; but here in the art of music the situation becomes intolerable. Yet 'Even our friend, the butcher, wants to save music if only it can be done; for some years ago he spent a goodly number of perfectly real dollars for a victrola, and of late he has purchased a radio set.' We cannot recall that a more compelling apology summons to the appreciation of poetry has been written in America. It should serve to emphasize the truly poetic values of Mr. Neihardt's own work now collected for the first time.

It seems to me merely like a wonderful picture gallery. . . I am sitting on the deck of the steamer,

and every time I look up from the paper I seem to be dreaming. The sun is almost too hot; there is a delicious breeze; the sky is purple-blue, with scarcely a little yellow cloud here and there; the sea is ultramarine. We are coasting. The coast is mountainous all along; strange great rocks of limestone, mostly very bare. Against the sky the mountains look a sort of hot grey and the shadows are of wonderful depth and sharpness. All along the shore are villages, each house a dazzling speck of white."

The passage might have been copied out of "Ryecroft" itself.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The "Electra" of Sophocles, by J. T. Sheppard. Cambridge, England: Bowes & Bowes.

Rhapsody, A Dream Novel, by Arthur Schnitzler, translated by Otto P. Reicher. New York: Simon & Schuster, \$1.50.

A Reporter for Lincoln, by Ida M. Tarbell. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.50.

Appraisals of Canadian Literature, by Howard J. Savage. Toronto: The Macmillan Company.

The Golden Centipede, by Louise Gerard. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Cheerful Chubb, by Rebecca McCann. Chicago: Pascal Covici. Publisher, \$2.50.

Deep Enough, by Malcolm Ross. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

The Negro in the Reconstruction, by A. A. Taylor. Washington, D. C.: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, \$2.15.

Wilhelm Hohenzollern, by Emil Ludwig. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$5.

Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities, by Howard J. Savage. New York: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Elementary Education, Report for the School Year Ending July 31, 1919. Albany: The University of the State of New York.

Corset English, by H. Joseph Walther. New York: Frederick H. Hitchcock, The Grafton Press.

Reveries from the Old Dead Tree, by Josephine W. Brown. New York: Frederick H. Hitchcock, The Grafton Press.

These Things I Love, by Mary Wentworth King. Boston: The Stratford Company, \$1.50.

Poems on Chicago and Illinois, by Howard J. Savage. The Stratford Company, \$1.50.

Five Weeks, by Jonathan French Scott. New York: The John Day Company, \$2.50.

Black April, by Jull Peterkin. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$2.50.

Economic and Social Conditions in France During the Eighteenth Century, by Henry See. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$4.

A Son of the Nile, by Simon Robert Hoover. Boston: The Stratford Company, \$2.

Under the Andes, by Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$4.

China and the Powers, by Henry Kitzinger Norton. New York: The John Day Company, \$4.

Nip and Tuck, by Lella Crocheron Freeman. New York: J. R. Sears & Company, Inc. \$2.

The Story of Silk, New York: Japan Society.

Illustration Work, by Carl Vitz. Chicago: American Library Association.

Lotus of the Dusk, by Dorothy Graham. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Real Geography and Its Place in the Schools, by Harold W. Fairbanks. San Francisco: The W. H. Wagner Publishing Company, \$2.

What About North Africa? by Hamish MacLaurin. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.

Driftwood Spars, by Percival Christopher Wren. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.

Four in the "Nineties," by Una Hunt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.

The Three Taps, by Ronald A. Knox. New York: Simon & Schuster, \$2.

The Big Show, by McCready Huston. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.

White House Gossip, by Edna M. Colman. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2.

Gilbert and Sullivan at Home, arranged for either playing or singing, by Albert E. Weir. New York: D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.

The Book of the Ancient Romans, by Dorothy Mills. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

Lady Bragg and Lady Bryner. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.50.

Elmer Gantry, by Sinclair Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.50.

Terpander, or Music and the Future, by Edward J. Dent. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

The English Tests of English Vocabulary, compiled by Ralph W. Walter from materials prepared by the late Alexander Ingalls. Boston: Ginn & Co., Seventy-two cents.

Types of Poetry, Exclusive of Drama, Introductions and notes by Howard London Hall. Boston: Ginn & Co., \$2.

ON THE STRAIGHT AHEAD ROAD by GENEVIEVE THOMAS WHEELER. 1 picture of 4, 4 & 4 books. "Blossoms" will be given for the 3 best letters, under 100 words, with reasons, answering the "Yes" or "No" to "Blossoms." Contest closes May 15, '27. Please order from librarians, dealers, or 4118 Broadway, New York City.

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WE SELL CAMBRIDGE BIBLES

People of the Veil

People of the Veil, by Francis Rennell Rodd. London: Macmillan, 10s. net. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$12.

THE many people who have indulged in the fascinating pastime of speculating on the identity of Prester John, the semi-mythical Christian potentate who is supposed to have existed somewhere in Asia or Africa during the Middle Ages, will be interested to hear that a real medieval King John with a wife named Izubah (Isabel) has been discovered in the Tuareg country of the Sahara. It is also more probable than both he and his subjects were Christians, though the Tuaregs have since been converted to Islam.

Strangely enough, Francis Rennell Rodd, who tells us—among many other things—about this historic African prince in "People of the Veil," makes no attempt to connect him with the fabled prototype. But he writes that native tradition has it that in 1406, the Tuareg chieftains sent a deputation to Constantinople asking for a prince to be appointed to rule over them. After waiting three years during which, unsurprisingly, no one was found "willing to leave the comforts of Stambul" for the rigors of the Sahara, a candidate for the throne was discovered who, for 20 years, ruled "all the country from the land of the Aulimiden in the west to Sokoto in the east (sic), and from Tadant in the north to the land of the Negroes in the south"—this being a huge rectangle of mainly arid land jutting out northeastward from the river Niger.

A Little Known People

Prester John, according to many legends, was king of Abyssinia and it is a curious fact that the name by which the Tuareg district now called "Air" is still known in central Africa as Asben, which Mr. Rodd says "is probably of the same root as Abyssinia." So perhaps we are really in the track of running the origin of the legend to earth at last.

The Tuaregs, whose country covers some 1,500,000 square miles of the Sahara desert, are to most people almost as legendary as Prester John himself. The world knows little of the gallant resistance put up by this handful of camel riders with their primitive weapons against the resources of civilization wielded by the French when the latter penetrated central Africa from Algeria to the Sahel. The veil which shrouds the

face of the men and gives its name to Mr. Rodd's book has indeed become a symbol for mystery, romance and fanaticism in the popular literature of the Western world.

We learn from Mr. Rodd, however, that the popular conception of the Tuaregs is far from correct. Even those of us who think we have seen them in Algeria were probably misled by a "mystical guide," Mr. Rodd declares. "It is long, in fact," he adds, "since any of them have visited the Mediterranean coast, for they do not care for Europeans very much."

Reduced to Dependents

Poor folk, why should they? The Italian occupation of Tripolitania in 1913 circumscribed their commercial no less than their raiding activities. In conjunction with the French penetration of the desert it reduced them to dependents, and poor at that, where they had been masters. And, moreover, the French, instead of trying to control this proud and sensitive people through their own rulers, adopted the policy of not only removing the rulers but transferring the whole people, "lock, stock, and barrel," from their native desert mountains, where they bred camels, to the tropical agricultural belt farther south.

The Anglo-Saxon seems to be exempt from the general verdict which the Tuaregs have pronounced on Europeans, for we read that "they describe the British . . . as imaginative, and the white races, even in everyday conversation among themselves." A number of them have recently emigrated from French territory into northern Nigeria, much as a somewhat similar race, the Druses of Asia Minor, are said to be doing.

A LITTLE HOUSE



Design from the Jacket of "The Book of Little Houses," Edited by Lucy E. Hubbell (Doubleday, Page).

An Artist in the Balkans

Balkan Sketches: An Artist's Wanderings in the Kingdom of the Serbs, by the author. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

LOVERS of travel books have long enjoyed the illustrations which Lester G. Hornby, Boston etcher and illustrator, has contributed to the volumes written by his wanderers. This time he writes, as always, charmingly in subject and execution. He has a keen eye for the picturesque and perhaps it is because he presents it so admirably with pen or brush that we get a descriptive work on the typewriter.

Except to Europeans the eastern shore of the Adriatic, with its picturesque and ancient towns of Ragusa, Spalato and Cattaro, is little known, but there is a terrifying rumor that the Balkan coast is a winter resort area to be exploited by corporations experienced in the art of vulgarizing the historic and the dignified. Towns without railroads, relying wholly on the sea as an avenue of communication with other spots, without motor cars and almost without "movers" retain long the characteristics of their primitive times. They are a confusion of the old and the new. The architecture of the twelfth century elbowed shops in the worst style of the nineteenth. Belles of the ecclesiasticism of Rome jostle the remnants of Turkish occupation. The Venetian influence is everywhere; nowhere else does one get so lively a sense of the days when that lordly life in the sea, now decadent, dominated all the commerce and even the thought of the Near East. But with

its remnants are mingled relics of Roman, Greek, Slavic and Turkish civilizations which from time to time have left their impress on this coast from Trieste as far down as Corfu.

It is not every artist who can write as well as he draws, and Mr. Hornby still lacks something of the facility of Hopkinson Smith. But his book is readable, if not highly informative, and his pictures are, as always, charming in subject and execution. He has a keen eye for the picturesque and perhaps it is because he presents it so admirably with pen or brush that we get a descriptive work on the typewriter.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHESS MASTERS
IN NINTH ROUND

Nimzowitsch Draws With
Capablanca, and Alekhine
With Spielmann

INTERNATIONAL GRAND MASTERS' CHESS TOURNAMENT STANDING

Player and Home	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
V. K. Capablanca, Cuba	10	1	1	21
Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark	9	2	1	20
Dr. A. A. Alekhine, France	8	3	1	19
Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia	7	4	1	18
Rudolf Spielmann, Austria	6	5	1	17
Frank J. Marshall, U.S.	5	6	1	16

NEW YORK, March 2—Ninth round chess matches in the International Grand Masters' Chess Tournament at the Manhattan Square Hotel are scheduled for today as follows: Dr. A. A. Alekhine, France, and Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia, and J. R. Capablanca, Cuba.

The announcement that Nimzowitsch and Marshall had agreed to draw in their first round game of the Russo-Danish player only found a point behind his rival Capablanca for top honors when they started their second encounter of the tournament yesterday.

With these two players well in the lead, the gallery was anxious to see the outcome of the outcome of this struggle. Nimzowitsch had recently expressed his desire to play Capablanca for the world's title, but for some reason, probably the lack of confidence by those interested in the Russo-Danish's ability to defeat the famous Cuban, the match did not materialize. Nimzowitsch, by this tournament, has realized his opportunity had come to convince the chess world that this match was necessary in even terms with Capablanca he had lost their first encounter, and he especially wished to make a good showing with the black pieces. This situation was sensed by all, when the players took their seats with the world's champion bent on discouraging any aspirations of his title, and why should he not wear his look of confidence; he had already beaten the opponent he was facing today.

The possibility of a draw was also in sight, for Capablanca has one win to his credit with the Russo-Danish and the latter, playing the black pieces, was more or less on the defensive. Also the score of each, thus far, lent respect to the other's game and after four hours of play, each one took his half point and the spectators departed, perhaps missing the thrills but nevertheless feeling these two players were striving their best to gain the coveted \$2000 first prize and the honor accompanying it.

As if somewhat affected by the results of the major struggle of the day, Dr. Alekhine and Spielmann came to an even position shortly afterwards and decided they would each take their half-point, leaving only Dr. Vidmar and Marshall to fight it out.

Marshall, in somewhat the worst of the position at the start, started improved as the play went on, and while the game is a probable draw it could not be made unanimous by the other men against a French defense.

First Round Adjourned Game

Frank J. Marshall, United States, and Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, drew after 40 moves. (Vidmar played the white men against a French defense).

Eighth Round

Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba, and Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, drew after 30 moves. (Capablanca played the white men and met in irregular defense).

IXAVENTHES

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, and Rudolf Spielmann, Austria, drew after 37 moves. (Alekhine played the white men and used the Zukertort opening).

Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia, and Frank J. Marshall, United States, adjourned after 40 moves. (Vidmar played the white men and met an irregular defense).

U. S. CHECKER TEAM LEADING BY 16 TO 4

NEW YORK, March 2—The United States had a total of 16 victories, the English-Scottish players 3, and 77 games were drawn at the close of the second day's play in the national team checker tournament.

Play will continue daily for almost two weeks. The summary:

UNITED STATES

Player	Won	Draw	Lost
J. F. Horr, Buffalo	4	1	0
J. O'Grady, Buffalo	3	1	0
A. A. Heffner, Toledo	3	1	0
A. A. Long, Toledo	3	1	0
B. Reynolds, Buffalo	3	1	0
Samuel Gotsky, New York	3	1	0
H. Lelberman, Kansas	3	1	0
T. Bradford, Cleveland	3	1	0
Louis Ginsberg, New York	3	1	0
Michael Lelber, New York	3	1	0
Jesse B. Hansen, San Francisco	3	1	0
N. W. Banks, Detroit	3	1	0
Totals	30	7	3

ENGLISH-SCOTTISH

Player	Won	Draw	Lost
James Ferrie (captain)	4	1	0
M. Moulding	3	1	0
M. Kilgour	3	1	0
J. Campbell	3	1	0
A. P. Scott	3	1	0
John Goldsborough	3	1	0
Samuel Cohen	3	1	0
T. Ward	3	1	0
T. Christie	3	1	0
F. Scobie	3	1	0
A. Alexander	3	1	0
George O'Connor	3	1	0
Totals	30	7	3

MISS VAN WIE AGAIN MEDALIST

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 2—Settling a new record of 77 in the difficult St. Augustine links, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, the defending champion, yesterday won the women's Florida east coast championship—her third successive medal honor in major tournaments in this state. Miss Van Wie won the 1926 tournament by a score of 18 to 19.

Shooting an 81, Miss Maureen O'Connell, Englewood, N. J., Metropolitan and eastern champion, was runner-up. She was out in an astounding 38, the men's par for the course. The record set yesterday by Miss Van Wie is one stroke better than the mark she registered here in the tournament last year. A course that has since been re-modelled. Her 78 was never bettered nor equaled.

WIDE TO RUN AGAIN

NEW YORK, March 2—Edwin Wides' intense preparation for a duel with Lloyd Hahn of Boston and a concerted attack on Pasvo Nurni's batch of records will bring him into action again at annual games of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. here Saturday night. The Swedish schoolmaster's exhibition race this time will take him over a route of 1 1/2 miles, record time for which is held by Nurni at 6:39.4. Collegians, running in quarantine relay, will make pace for the European star.

TORONTO GRADUATE WIN

TORONTO, March 2—The University of Toronto graduates' team won the Senior Ontario Hockey Association championship last night by defeating the Kitchener team, winners of group No. 1, 4 to 0, taking the round robin to 3 to 2. They now meet the winners of London's game between South Porcupine and the Toronto Ontario championship.

Chicago Wins Over
Rangers by 3 to 0

As Boston Loses to Americans
—Canadians Win and
Pirates Lose

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

United States Goals				
Team	W	L	T	Points
Rangers	10	3	1	21
Chicago	10	3	1	21
St. Louis	10	3	1	21
Detroit	10	3	1	21

GAMES THURSDAY

Chicago at Canada. St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, March 2—The New York Americans scored a victory over the Boston team last night in their National Hockey League match, scoring three times in the initial period and holding this advantage to the end, the score being 3 to 0.

Roach scored two, but it was the fine work of Redvers Green and Conacher that was really the feature of the game. Fredrickson and Shore were usually on the defensive, and their usual sweeping attacks went for nothing.

Both sides were in an attacking mood in the first period, but the Americans were kept busy stopping likely drives. But as soon as the American spurs went in, Reise forced his way through the defense, and scored. Soon afterward, a similar pass by Simpson gave the spare center another famous Cuban, the match did not materialize. Nimzowitsch, by this tournament, has realized his opportunity had come to convince the chess world that this match was necessary in even terms with Capablanca he had lost their first encounter, and he especially wished to make a good showing with the black pieces. This situation was sensed by all, when the players took their seats with the world's champion bent on discouraging any aspirations of his title, and why should he not wear his look of confidence; he had already beaten the opponent he was facing today.

While he was nearly on even terms with Capablanca he had lost their first encounter, and he especially wished to make a good showing with the black pieces. This situation was sensed by all, when the players took their seats with the world's champion bent on discouraging any aspirations of his title, and why should he not wear his look of confidence; he had already beaten the opponent he was facing today.

The possibility of a draw was also in sight, for Capablanca has one win to his credit with the Russo-Danish and the latter, playing the black pieces, was more or less on the defensive. Also the score of each, thus far, lent respect to the other's game and after four hours of play, each one took his half point and the spectators departed, perhaps missing the thrills but nevertheless feeling these two players were striving their best to gain the coveted \$2000 first prize and the honor accompanying it.

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College Sport Results

(BASKETBALL)
Colgate 36, St. Bonaventure 25.
Vermont 24, Middlebury 22.
R. I. State 41, Brown 20.

(HOCKEY)
Brown 4, Providence 1.
Yale 9, Harvard 4.
Dartmouth 4, Princeton 5.

(FENCING)
Springfield 28, Brown 22.

(Baseball)
Springfield 28, Brown 22.

BRITAIN'S SQUASH RACQUETS
REPRESENTATIVES DO WELL

Captain Cazale, Loses Only One Match in 25, and Leads
Team Through 15 Victories, Three Defeats and Two
Drawn Matches in North American Tour

Losing only one individual match out of 25, defeating both Myles P. Baker, United States titleholder, and W. Palmer Dixon, champion of the United States in 1926, winning the singles championship of Canada; and leading his team through 15 victories out of the 20 matches played during the North American invasion of the British squash-racquets team, and leading his team to a victory in the second triangular international series for the Lapham trophy, is the record that Capt. Victor A. Cazale, M. P., and captain of the squad, is taking across the Atlantic to his home in England.

Practiced before the team arrived in this country is the reason given by Captain Cazale in accounting for his victory over W. P. Dixon, who at that time had not won a United States championship. The match took place on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York, Jan. 25, the day after the opening of the tour, and the British captain won in three straight games, 15-4, 15-13, 15-13.

In addition to Captain Cazale, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bassett of the Royal Automobile Club, second in command; N. Scott-Chad of the United States; M. Strawson, Queen's Club; G. S. Inceledon-Webber, Queen's Club; Paul Del. Cazavone, Queen's Club; and the trip, George Hubbard, an Englishman of Winchester and Cambridge, residing in the United States, with business interests in the United States, and a team at Detroit for the British team.

Strongest Players Stay Home

Such players as Capt. J. E. Tompkinson, Bath Club, champion of the British Isles, who won his title from the British Isles last December, and Macpherson, Queen's Club; S. M. Toynce, R. G. de Quetteville, Queen's Club; and Robert Macpherson, Queen's Club, all stars of the first magnitude in British squash racquets, were unable to make the trip. Macpherson, Toynce, and de Quetteville, who were members of the side which visited the United States and Canada in 1924.

The representatives of the British Isles, who were led by Capt. Cazale, drew two. After winning their opening contest of the tour against the New York University Club, 4 to 2, they lost to the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, a stronger team into play on the following day and won 4 to 2. In the third round, they were defeated 4 to 2, and were able only to draw at 3-3, in the second match in the Quaker Club.

Following this, the visitors made their first clean sweep, scoring at 6 to 0. The second match in that city was won by the British by a 4-0 score. Following this, the overseas United States defeated a Baltimore team, 5 to 1, and scored a victory over Buffalo by a like score. The British then won 15-12, 15-11, 15-10. The winner of this tournament was Myles P. Baker of the Boston Athletic Association, who won the recent tour of the United States by a 15-12, 15-11, 15-10.

Conquers United States Champion

In the closing match of the tour, Cazale faced Baker on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association and won by a 15-12, 15-11, 15-10. Baker managed to win the third game at 15-10. The score was 15-12, 15-11, 15-10.

Next in the individual standing is Strawson, another Englishman, who was former at squash racquets. He was good with his right hand before the tour, but he added his left hand to his right, and he won 15 matches and lost 8.

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Future of Rugby
in Safe Keeping

Scotland's Schoolboys Defeat
Those of England in an
Impressive Match

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

That the future of British Rugby football is in safe keeping is the main impression one carried away from Richmond after watching the annual "junior" international clash, wherein Scotland's schoolboys defeated those of England by 13 points to 5.

The lads played rugged as it should be played, cleverly enough, considering the drizzling rain and slippery ball, and with a joyful abandon which made the standard of the game of rugby in the States has improved greatly in the last two years. One of the difficulties the visitors had to contend with at the start of the recent tour was that the scoring worked rather against their form of play. A different grade of ball is also used on this side of the Atlantic.

Practiced before the team arrived in this country is the reason given by Captain Cazale in accounting for his victory over W. P. Dixon, who at that time had not won a United States championship. The match took place on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York, Jan. 25, the day after the opening of the tour, and the British captain won in three straight games, 15-4, 15-13, 15-13.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Every war is a social earthquake and when it is over leaves things in a more or less topsy-turvy condition, which requires much adjustment. When old and powerful states are reduced or wiped out and new states established, the process of adjustment is especially delicate and difficult. Hence

Toward Peace in Central Europe

ever since 1918 all central Europe has been in a state of tension requiring the greatest vigilance and tact on the part of all statesmen who wish to prevent clashes and to bring about reconciliation and stability.

Two of the most difficult spots have been Yugoslavia in south central Europe and Czechoslovakia in the very center of the continent. Although the former country has made notable progress it has many very acute problems yet to solve. But the latter, ever guided by very able statesmen, has recently taken steps of great historical significance, which will give her new stability and power and will appreciably relieve the strain in central Europe.

Czechoslovakia, stretched out like a long lady's slipper in the midst of five states, some of which are potentially much more powerful than she is and at least two of which are not well disposed toward her, has been faced by unusual dangers and difficulties from the very start. In the first place the dominant race, the Czechs, comprises barely half of the 14,000,000 inhabitants. Some students place their number as low even as 40 per cent of the whole population. In any case there are at least 3,100,000 Germans, not less than 500,000 Hungarians, about 2,000,000 Slovaks, 433,000 Little Russians and 100,000 Poles in the new country. The Germans and Hungarians have been from the first hostile to the new state. But worse than all there has not been unity between the Czechs and Slovaks, the two kindred racial groups of Slavic origin which are the masters of the new fatherland, and which in theory at least enjoy equal rights.

The Slovaks claim that they have been discriminated against in many ways. They maintain that they have been a persecuted minority. It is surely true that to a certain extent they have been subjected to Czech domination. The central government at Prague has really been Czech and not Czechoslovak; it has controlled the Slovaks by means of a sort of governor-general.

This measure has been necessary, perhaps, for the security of the state. The Slovaks are unquestionably not so advanced and progressive as the Czechs. Their percentage of literacy is comparatively low, their culture is backward, the number of their educated people is small, they have few experienced political leaders. There are historical reasons for this backwardness, but the fact still remains that the Slovaks have needed the help of many of their more experienced brothers. So, many Czech teachers and officials, judges and officers, have served in Slovakia. However, this state of affairs has been very distasteful to the smaller racial group. The conflict was accentuated also by the fact that the Czechs are not very pronounced Roman Catholics, while the Slovaks are for the most part fanatically attached to the Roman Catholic Church.

However, the unflinching wisdom and tact of President Masaryk and of other very efficient and devoted colleagues have prevented all open breaks, have minimized the friction, have drawn the two peoples ever closer together, and at last brought about the triumph of racial brotherhood. This event is very cheering to all who work for peace and good will. It renews one's faith in the efficacy of sound statesmanship. A fight has come to an end. A sore problem has been solved, a source of friction removed, and liberty granted to a people which felt restricted. Slovakia has gained a large degree of authority over her local affairs, has become master in her own home, the controller at Prague will cease to impose himself upon an unwilling minority, and two peoples, antagonistic until yesterday, will co-operate without coercion. This is a triumph of good will.

Furthermore, harmony has been established not only between the Czechs and Slovaks, but also between the Slavic groups and the Germans. In the present Cabinet, consisting of fifteen members, there are four Czech Agrarians, two Czech Roman Catholics, two Germans, two Slovaks, one artisan, and four nonpartisan specialists. So the three strongest races, the Czechs, Slovaks, and Germans—making up about 90 per cent of the total population—have come to an understanding and are prepared to work in co-operation and harmony for their new fatherland.

Of course, no state is without its struggles. Although the front among the hostile racial factions has been happily obliterated, a new line of battle has been drawn, and now the united "right wing" bourgeois parties with 163 national representatives in Parliament out of a total of 300 are opposed to the more or less united front of the Socialist and Communist parties. But there is little doubt that the conflict between these two social groups will be carried on with the wisdom, tact and moderation which so far have characterized the acts of the Czechoslovak political leaders.

There has been offered for the consideration of those who, either as casual students of economics or as parties in interest, as it were, because of their continuing dealings with the great transportation companies, have given thought to the somewhat modern theory, so far as the United States is concerned, of railway mergers entered into with the consent of the Government, an informative document prepared by Harry E. Byram, receiver of one of the larger companies. Until it passed into receivership Mr. Byram was president of the road, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which operates a trunk line from Chicago to the Pacific tidewater. By reason of his experience and opportunities for study and observation it will be agreed, no doubt, that he is able to qualify as an

expert. He certainly has become familiar with every aspect of the transportation situation in the territory traversed by the lines which he has so long directed.

It is with this qualifying knowledge that Mr. Byram indorses the decision reached by his company to oppose the proposed merger, presumably in compliance with the provisions of the law, of two competing transcontinental systems, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. That his exact position may be understood there are quoted herewith the five separate counts upon which the proposal is attacked. They follow:

1. That the merger would result in establishing a dominant transportation group in the Northwest which would create and permanently maintain unequal and unbalanced competition, and is, therefore, definitely opposed to the public interest.
2. That it would preclude or prevent future necessary unifications.
3. That the economies promised could be realized in greater measure by other possible unifications.
4. That the proposed merger is opposed in spirit and in fact to the Interstate Commerce Commission's tentative plans for grouping American railroads.
5. That while called a plan of unification, it is, in all essential aspects, an unlawful consolidation.

With his position made plain, Mr. Byram places himself and his company on record as indorsing and favoring the general plan of railroad mergers as outlined in the Transportation Act which legalizes such combinations. But he insists that the proposed merger will not insure the improved service and the greater economies that would be realized were it undertaken to merge the St. Paul road with one of the other lines serving the Northwest. By the plan he proposes, it is claimed the public would receive the benefit of two strong competing systems, as there would by that means be created a "balanced competitive condition which is the life of better railroad service."

In this connection it is significantly pointed out that under the plan to merge the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern there would be effected, in reality, a consolidation of three transcontinental lines. It is explained that through their joint ownership of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and its subsidiaries the two companies named would bring the Burlington into the proposed merger, thus welding together 27,000 miles of railroad under one control. Mr. Byram states the belief that this combination, once formed and ratified, could not be dissolved.

Mr. Byram disclaims any selfish motive in opposing the plan proposed. His road, he says, is simply demanding just and equitable rights and reasonable consideration for itself and for the public it serves. He is not asking special favors or public indulgence. But he does insist that if this is the time to consider a plan to improve railroad operations in the Northwest the improvement should be made comprehensive, impartial and applicable, not to a favored portion or favored interests, but to the entire section and all its interests.

The fact that 1100 vessels of the United States Shipping Board have been sold during the past six years, for which \$81,000,000 has been received, is not in itself an indication that the American merchant marine is expanding. Many of the vessels sold have been broken up for junk, while a number of those remaining to be sold—a large majority would be more accurate—are in such a condition today that it would cost more to make them ready for sea than they are worth. The shipping board still has 800 vessels for sale, its chairman, T. V. O'Connor, recently indicated.

Out of a war-time fleet, the size of which is denoted by the above figures, the United States has a negligible merchant marine in operation today, if comparison is made with the fleets of other maritime nations. If the contrast is based upon new tonnage under construction, the results are no more favorable to the United States, for among the maritime nations of Europe, not to mention Japan, an intensive program of new construction is under way. In fact, it has reached the proportions of a race for supremacy, in which the Italians and the Germans are competing to build the fastest passenger ships for the transatlantic service, while the British, French and Swedish merchant fleets are being increased by new vessels. Government aid is extended in almost every instance, in the construction of new tonnage abroad, but the mention of a subsidy to place the American merchant marine in a position actively to compete with foreign nations for freight and passenger traffic is viewed with disapproval in many official quarters.

The United States Shipping Board, in the course of its statistical compilations, recently completed a study of foreign trade for the first six months of 1926. During that period, 56,000,000 tons of ocean-borne foreign overseas cargo entered and left the ports of the United States. American ships handled scarcely more than one-third of the total tonnage—import and export combined.

Of this 56,000,000 tons, less than 20,000,000 tons was carried on American flag ships, both shipping board and independent. British ships carried almost as large a proportion of the foreign business of the United States as the latter's own ships did, or 18,500,000 tons, with the remainder divided among various other nationalities. The showing is one in which interested Americans cannot take great pride. Efforts have been made to induce merchants who control the routing of their freight to patronize American ships, and while the earnest appeals of the shipping board have been helpful, the results have not been all that might be expected from an appeal which is, essentially, based on patriotic grounds. The cargo-carrying fleet comprises 1512 vessels.

In the passenger trade, the situation is no more encouraging. The board's reports on the employment of American ships state that there are thirty-nine American vessels engaged in foreign overseas service, with five tied up, these being, of course, combined passenger and freight carriers. Of the total, approximately 75 per cent are privately owned, twenty-nine ships being maintained by American operators in routes to Europe, to South America, to Asia and Australia, and around the world. If a comparison were made of the total number of American passenger

ships with those of other nations, the results would be surprising. There are more than twenty-nine British passenger ships—the majority of them comparatively new vessels—entering the port of New York alone, engaged in service between that point and ports on the English Channel.

Of America's fleet of twenty-nine independently owned ships, augmented by ten shipping board vessels, seventeen are operated by one company, the Dollar Line, which has done its part toward carrying the flag of the United States to foreign ports. Of the remaining twelve, four ships ply to the east coast of South America and another four to the west coast. Three ply between San Francisco and the Antipodes and one is under the control of a company most of whose ships are British-flag vessels (the International Mercantile Marine). The ten Government-owned ships are in the transatlantic service.

This is the story of the American merchant marine. No definite plan of replacement is under way; little effort is made to encourage new ship construction. The ships will not last forever and unless replacements are made, and new and faster vessels being built abroad, the merchant marine appears likely to fall back into its former position of desuetude, where it was neither a commercial asset of importance nor a factor of any great value in the national defense.

Chicago is planning for 1933 a commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Chicago as a town. The event is well worth thus signaling.

A Real "Health Center"

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 came at just the moment when it could exercise the greatest influence upon a nation emerging from a protracted period of depression, and it was so directed as to make its contribution to the artistic thought of the whole world a very real and a very enduring one. The 1933 celebration, if determined upon, should be able to carry on some of the high architectural and other ideals that received general publicity in the earlier exposition.

No one who recalls the methods by which Chicago promoted and maintained that exposition, and who has been familiar with the civic sense animating Chicagoans ever since, will question for a moment that this later celebration will be worthy of the earlier one. As yet precise plans have not been determined. There seems to be a wise revelation against the old-time idea of an international exposition—wise because the nations of the world are not now, and not hardly likely then to be, in a position to make liberal contributions to such a display. So Chicago is feeling around for something new. Beyond doubt it will devise a display which will not only be novel, but also mark an epoch in celebrations of this character.

We discern but one doubtful note in the suggestions thus far offered. There seems to be an inclination to use the artificial islands being constructed in the lake under the "Chicago Plan" as sites for the buildings of the new exhibition, and to make those buildings permanent. There are suggestions for a temple of labor, a magnificent convention hall, an agricultural unit, and a "public health unit" which will ultimately accommodate 4000 patients. Many of these edifices may be well worth while, but we are sure that Chicago, after its long experience in fighting for its water front, will not turn over the beautiful park sites which it has been establishing at such large cost to great piles of brick and stone. Waterside parks are few enough, without surrendering them to the builders.

If a health center is desired, why not present upon the water front a true example of the healthful life which is humanity's right? Robust happiness, the clamor of children at play, the relaxation of man in field and forest will far better emphasize the thought of health than would a vast infirmary.

Random Ramblings

President Coolidge approved a bill for a commission of five men to control radio for one year. We may not be able to see what good these men may do, but it will not be surprising if we hear about it.

King George V, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Lord Waring have been ordered to shorten masts and reduce the sails of their yachts. This would seem to place the three gentlemen in the same boat.

A Government report estimates 23,000 more acres planted to strawberries this year than in 1926. It would appear there is no need of going short on shortcake this summer.

A test has shown that the modern woman can dress in six minutes less time than a man. Which should put an end to those references to a man always being ready first.

The oyster is not thought of as naturally quarrelsome, although the average family of the jussious bivalve has countless "spats" in the course of time.

Chains help to keep the tires from slipping. Now if somebody would only devise a scheme to keep them from splashing.

More colleges are banning automobiles from students. The ruling against "ponies" also still stands, it is understood.

Prosperous as the United States seems to be, many Americans seem to be living practically from canned to mouth.

On the subject of prohibition—one is interested to know how much noise is caused by a "still" explosion.

The question is whether a song on the ocean wave has anything to do with high C's.

Show a burning desire to get ahead, and you are not likely to find yourself fired.

Pussywills soon will be nudging their way into the spring sunlight.

What a goose to let anyone know she could lay a golden egg!

Not Knot alone, but neat also is a nautical mile.

A Russian Man of Property

ONE can see all sorts and conditions of people in the Moscow State Opera House. The former Imperial box in the center of the upper tier of boxes has been assigned to the Communist International; and its present-day occupants, mostly professional revolutionists from various countries, naturally do not in the least resemble the titled and gowned nobility of former times.

For the rest, the audience is distinctly heterogeneous in appearance, in dress and in social origin. Once in a while a foreign diplomatist or business man appears in a dress suit; but this is the exception rather than the rule. The ordinary Russian working costume of high boots and a plain collarless shirt can often be seen at the opera. Among the women one notices every year a little more attempt to keep up with the prevalent European styles, although a peasant or working woman with a kerchief over her head sometimes emphasizes the proletarian character of the Soviet Government.

The inscription, "Art for the people," is now written in bold characters across the top of the massive State Opera House, and as a practical means of realizing this slogan a certain number of seats for each performance are distributed to trade union members at reduced rates. One evening, at a performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's melodious and colorful opera, "Sadko," I tried an experiment in finding out how this new audience of workers reacts to the old opera, based on traditional Russian legends and fairy tales.

The man sitting next to me looked like a typical Russian worker. With his calloused hands, black shirt and high topboots, he looked as if he might have come to the opera after a day's work in a factory or mine. But, in Russia as elsewhere, things and people are not always what they seem. My neighbor himself started the conversational ball rolling with the observation that opera seats in Moscow cost more than they do in Leningrad.

In a short time, with the delightful frankness that is characteristic of some Russians, he was spontaneously telling me something of his life story and a good deal about the details of his business. And it soon appeared that I was talking not with a worker but with a budding capitalist, who, from design or from taste, had preserved the protective coloring of proletarian dress.

My neighbor, who for the sake of convenience may be called Vasily Petrovitch, was a worker by origin and had served in the Red Army during the civil war. He had received a gold watch as a testimonial of bravery in action. But his service in the revolutionary army did not convert him to Communism. On the contrary, as soon as the war was over, he started out to make as much money for himself as he could.

The results of his endeavors, from his standpoint, were quite satisfactory. He owned three shops for manufacturing textile goods and employed over 100 people. But his employees mostly worked at home on a piecework basis; this made it easy for him to evade the Soviet regulations for the protection of labor and the maintenance of an eight-hour day. He was making a profit of 50,000 rubles a year and his business was expanding.

"Don't you feel that you are deprived of civic rights?" I asked him. "Under the Soviet Constitution you cannot vote or hold office."

"Oh, that doesn't bother me," he replied, "with my record of war service I would only have to give up my business to obtain all the civic rights I might want."

Unlike the great majority of private business men in Russia, Vasily Petrovitch showed no disposition to complain about taxes and other governmental burdens.

"I always report my income honestly," he declared, "and as long as they don't take any more in taxes than they are taking now I have a fair profit left."

Here in the flesh was a Nepman, the Russian name for a private business man. The abstract figure of the Nepman was a bone of fierce contention in the recent Communist Party discussion. The opposition headed by Trotsky, Zinovieff and Kameneff, insisted that the Nepmen were getting off too easily, that the state could press more money out of them by means of increased taxation.

But the dominant group in the party, headed by the Central Committee Secretary, Joseph Stalin, maintained that taxes were already as high as expediency would dictate and contended that the opposition spokesmen grossly exaggerated the profits of the Nepmen and their significance in the economic life of the country.

It is doubtful whether anyone knows how much private capital exists in Russia, because many Nepmen, like Vasily Petrovitch, avoid ostentatious display of wealth and their activities are sometimes masked under co-operative forms. All that can be said with certainty is that the large factories, the transport system, the mines and large banks are in the hands of the State.

In such fields as retail trade, small production and miscellaneous speculation there is a large and shadowy No Man's Land, where it is difficult to define with any certainty the shares held by private capital and by state and co-operative enterprise.

Vasily Petrovitch is one of the problems which the New Economic Policy, with its limited charter of rights for private capital, has created for the ruling Communist Party. He and his kind are necessary; without the private business man the yawning chasm between insistent demand and inadequate supply in Russia would be still wider and the economic maladjustments of the country would be still more sharply felt.

But if there should be too many Vasily Petrovitches and they should work too visibly prosperous, the workers in the factories, who are barely receiving pre-war wages, might begin to ask embarrassing questions as to why the revolution has not brought more material equality. And some of the brighter and more active members of the younger generation, instead of entering on the arduous life of a Communist factory manager or specialist, might be tempted to ask embarrassing questions as to why the revolution has not brought more material equality. And some of the brighter and more active members of the younger generation, instead of entering on the arduous life of a Communist factory manager or specialist, might be tempted to ask embarrassing questions as to why the revolution has not brought more material equality.

Vasily Petrovitch is a puzzling problem; and he is likely to remain a puzzling problem for many years. —W. H. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

BRITISH real estate keeps up in value despite trade depression and recent strikes. According to the property journal, Estates Gazette, auction sales in 1926 were 14 per cent below those of 1925. Industrial conditions have been such, however, it adds, as to drive sales out of the auction room and into the office of the agent. Taking this into account, it finds the total sale "probably equalled if they did not exceed last year's figure of £20,000,000." The breaking up of large estates continues actively owing to the pressure of taxation, but good prices are still current and better class farms are readily disposed of. In the metropolis, Messrs. Hampton & Sons, Ltd., the London house agents, say: "The low-storied country style house with something in the nature of a garden is much sought after and any house with a lawn big enough for tennis is very quickly snapped up." The non-basement, easily worked town house is also popular, the supply not equaling the demand.

The real estate transfer columns of the London newspapers are mines of romantic information, and from time to time the most remarkable transactions are recorded. One transfer just made includes an entire archipelago in the Hebrides, including twenty-four villages, a whaling station, and a famous deer forest. The principal structure included in the sale, which covered an area of 61,550 acres, is the turreted and gabled old Scottish mansion, called Amhuinnsidhe Castle, standing at the mouth of a small river in the island of North Harris. There is no clause in the deed requiring the purchaser to be able to pronounce the name. The sale includes the islands of Seapra, Isay, Soay, Scalpay, Scotsay, Seaforth, and many smaller islands with their lonely remote settlements.

A London silver merchant's report of today contains evidence confirmatory of a statement made 2000 years ago by the Greek geographer, Agatharchides, who wrote that thirty centuries before his own time ten ounces of gold were worth one ounce of silver. The silver merchants of today are Samuel Montagu, Limited, who mention in their last annual bulletin letter the finding in the village of Denda in Greece of two solid gold cups chased with silver, dating back to 3000 B.C. "During these 5000 years," Messrs. Montagu say, "the ratio—alas for bimetalism—has been astonishingly reversed. Today ten ounces of gold equal 376 ounces of silver, and we naturally do not embellish gold with silver, but silver with gold."

The extraordinary run of Eden Phillpotts' play of Devonshire life, "The Farmer's Wife," has come to an end in London, after 1329 performances. The author never attended a performance. Only four plays have run longer in the history of the English theatre—"Chu Chin Chow" 2238, "The Beggar's Opera" 1463, "Our Boys" 1362, and "The Maid of the Mountains" 1352. The play was refused by producers for several years, but Sir Barry Jackson finally took a chance with it. He lost £4000 in the first fifteen weeks, but persevered and turned the play into an enormous success. Mr. Phillpotts sent the following message for Sir Barry to read at the end of the final performance:

My audiences have united to give my comedy a rare vitality. Please tell those who have come to say "Good-by" to me how proud I am in doing my part to please them, and how gratefully I shall always remember their wondrous support.

The people who live in Oswaldtwistle (pronounced Oslatissel) are agitating a change in the name of their township on the ground that the present name invites derision. A writer in the Manchester Guardian suggests that they should pull themselves together and have a look at a good British gazetteer. He first asks if Oswaldtwistle is so much worse than Bugsworth, and then adds:

Would the sensitive ones feel better if they were transported to Pig Street in Herefordshire? Or Goosey in Berkshire? Or Muckling in Essex? Would they feel better if they resided at Bows in North Yorkshire; or Cackle Street in Sussex? Would Goose Eye in the West Riding suit them better? Or would they prefer to take their choice between Swinehead in Bedfordshire and Bwina's Green in Suffolk? There is also Muckton in Lincolnshire and both a Great and a Little Snoring in Norfolk. Would Oswaldtwistle prefer to swap titles with Snigs End in Gloucestershire?

The effort of a firm of Cardiff brewers to erect a large sign advertising its product in the Vale of Glamorgan, in Wales, was abruptly halted by the Glamorgan County Council. The company was fined £1 and £5 costs, with orders to remove the sign within fourteen days, with a penalty of £1 each day afterward if not removed. The sign was

15 feet high and had been erected off the main road between Cardiff and Cowbridge in one of the most delightful spots in Wales. Those who are interested in the preservation of the countryside in Britain from disfigurement by unsightly signboards are hopeful that this successful prosecution will be followed by others where similar desecration is attempted.

Sayings of the week: If prosperity can be purchased only at the price of mortgaging future income and of incurring credit for the purpose, then we had better forgo it. The old-fashioned British system of buying no more than one can afford to pay for seems closer akin to the genius of the people of this country.—The Times.

It becomes more and more worth while to address people through the press than to talk to them by word of mouth.—Dean Inge.

"No! don't you never come to borrow nothing off me no more. 'Cos you won't get it."—Oxfordshire woman.

A true man is true through and through.—Bishop of Manchester.

The best coin for the exchange of service is not a pound note or a golden sovereign, but it is the coinage of dignity, respect, fellowship, and companionship.—J. R. Ramsey MacDonald.

People keep on saying that the theaters are hopeless, they will very probably become so. As a matter of fact, London theaters have never been so flourishing as they are at the present moment.—Sir Gerald du Maurier.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor will remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to be bound by this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding Henry Ford's Way of Farming

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I have space for a few words regarding the articles you have been publishing in the MONITOR about Henry Ford's way of farming? If Mr. Ford raises only small grain, and that seems to be the impression given in the articles, he is coping with only a small part of the farming problem. If he raised corn, it would take twenty days alone to cultivate a field of 100 acres four times in the season, and that is the number of times most of them cultivate their corn fields during the summer, and what about the time it takes to husk it?

Then, if he were really a farmer he would be obliged in many localities to raise nearly all his own provisions. Consequently he would have a few acres of potatoes, a patch of beans, sweet corn, popcorn, cabbage, watermelons, muskmelons; possibly a strawberry bed, to say nothing of the other garden truck that goes with every modern farm home. How many days would it take Mr. Ford to keep the weeds down in these places during the growing season? We think it would look quite differently to him under such conditions.

That was really a joke about the farmer putting his family in a Ford car and going to Florida for the winter. If someone will tell the farmer what he shall do with his horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, chickens, ducks, dogs and cats during his absence, he might be glad to take the advice for next winter, for the farmer likes a milder climate, too.

As one who has a number of relatives in the Dakotas, some of whom have lived there for the past thirty and thirty-five years, I write from things I have seen, as I have been in those states during all the different seasons of the year. In that climate, the farmer is busy the greater part of the winter taking care of and feeding his stock. Then he must improve those days shelling corn and hauling it and other grain to market. There is seed grain to clean for the coming spring, the seed corn to shell, sift and test, and the seed potatoes to sort and cut for planting.

If the farmer has a grove of any size, he must go into it and cut out all the dead trees for the next summer's fuel. This must be cut in the grove, trimmed, hauled out, then sawed and piled. He also utilizes the winter days in mending his horses' harnesses, washing and oiling them to keep them from cracking or breaking. Then there are wagons and hayracks to mend and any other farm machinery to be overhauled, fitting it for the next season's use.

We feel that no one could say how long the farmer in the Dakotas has to do his allotted work, and how much of the working under the same conditions, and how much of the amount of money in his pocket to spend in the winter. Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Byram Discusses Railway Mergers

cerned, of railway mergers entered into with the consent of the Government, an informative document prepared by Harry E. Byram, receiver of one of the larger companies. Until it passed into receivership Mr. Byram was president of the road, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which operates a trunk line from Chicago to the Pacific tidewater. By reason of his experience and opportunities for study and observation it will be agreed, no doubt, that he is able to qualify as an